The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,571—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 5-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,943 Tons, on SATURDAY, 26th July, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, Telicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Forts are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Connexance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 P.M., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 26th July, 1879, at 3 P.M.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1879, at 4 P.M., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 300
Second Class passage ... „ 125

The Agra is due in London on 6th September. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of India's arrival.

FOR RANGOON (CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS SHOULD INDUCEMENT OFFER.)

S. S. CHUPRA, 1,988 Tons, on THURSDAY, 24th July, 1879.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	350	230	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	Including Wine.
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	340	145	

Children under 2 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :

MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSES EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Liver for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce ; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 11th July 1879.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
BAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 60, Fir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th July.
— GHELONG	1835	250	E. Stewart	1st Aug.
(a) NEPAUL	3535	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	15th do.
(a) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Oates	22nd do.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(a) POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	12th do.
(a) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	4th Aug.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	18th do.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker ..... 15th Aug.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector ..... 12th Sept.
ASSAM	3833	500	R. Stewart ..... 10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

THE FIRST AND THE OLDEST.

THE undersigned have received their NEW SUPPLY of TEAS of the current year's Spring Crop.

MORTON & CO.,
Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co.
24, CHURCH GATE STREET,
Opposite to the *Times of India*.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, MEDOC CLARET, at Rs. 10 per dozen Quarts. Bottled by

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address ; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended :—

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts	Rs. 4 12	per doz. in Casks of	4 doz.
Pints	„ 3 0	„	7 doz.
Hogsheads	„ 60 0	per hhd.	
Kilderkins	„ 28 0	per kild.	

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay

G. & H. MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE, (EXTRA DRY.)

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED GENERAL AGENTS in India for the above Wine, which is very highly appreciated both in England and United States. Bonfort's Wine and Liquor Circular, New York, dated 10th January 1879, gives the following figures in its statement of the quantities of Champagne imported at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other Ports of the United States during 1878 :—

G. H. Mumm and Co.	35,006 doz. bottles.
Piper Heidsieck	19,686 do.
L. Roederer	13,469 do.
Moet and Chandon	5,478 do.
Heidsieck and Co.	5,401 do.
Yve. Clicquot Ponsardin	2,712 do.
Giesler and Co.	1,980 do.

Price per case of one doz. quarts ..... Rs. 53
Do. do. of two doz. pints 55

N.B.—Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

F. SAUQUET & Co.,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SUPERIOR ST. ESTEPHE CLARET,

JUST ARRIVED
Per cask of 46 galls.,
Ready for Transmission.
Rs. 192 Nett Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PRICE LIST OF HUNGARIAN WINES, &c.

MESSRS. J. PALUGYAY & SONS'

WHITE.	Per 1 Doz. Qts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Neszmelyer, 1868	at Rs. 16	at Rs. 17
Chateau Palugyay, 1868	„ 19	
Schomlauer Auslese 1868	„ 22	
RED.		
Szegzarder 1862	„ 13	„ 14
Ofner Adlersberger 1862	„ 16	
Karlowitzer 1868	„ 16	
Erlauer, 1868	„ 16	„ 17
Chateau Palugyay, 1868	„ 19	„ 21

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 1879.

NOTICE.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA,
THE ADMIRALTY, &c. &c.

We beg to inform the Public that we have

10 descriptions of Sherry Wine to select from.
13 assorted qualities of Claret, in Quarts and Pints.
8 assorted qualities of Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.
15 assorted qualities of German Wines, in Quarts and Pints.
4 assorted qualities of Port, in Quarts and Pints.
8 assorted qualities of Hungarian Wines, Red and White.
10 assorted qualities of Cognac.
3 assorted qualities of Whisky.
11 assorted qualities of Cordials.
3 assorted qualities of Mineral Waters.

Our terms are liberal and our prices consistent with quality. Price Lists on application.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

For Bass and Guinness, we have PATENTS that insure perfect condition of these beverages in bottles, and our prices are as low as those of competing Houses who have not the Patents referred to.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"CLAN LINE STEAMERS."

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. CLAN FRASER, Captain W. Cowrs, will sail from Bombay as above on 8th proximo. For passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July 1879.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be held in the Club house, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August, 1879, at 5-30 p.m.

H. R. CORMACK,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 23rd July 1879.

A DESIRABLE SHOP at No. 19, Meadow Street, next door to Messrs. Soundy and Co. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

23, Meadow Street, Fort.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd and 4th August, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd July 1879.

FRESH STORES, AMMUNITION, &c., &c., FROM ENGLAND.

THE Undersigned execute orders through their London Firm direct to any Port in India, for Stores from Crosse and Blackwell and others. Ammunition from Eley Brothers and others, and Supplies generally from any particular manufacturer that may be named, in comparatively small quantities, at wholesale prices, to suit the requirements of residents in India.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
Anglo-Indian Agency, 25, Apollo Street, Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED,
MARINE OFFICERS'
HINDUSTANI INTERPRETER.
BY
A. V. A Z.
Price, Rs. 2-8,

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and in the matter of the NERIAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA ..... Official Liquidator.

PURSUANT to the Judge's Order, dated the 18th Instant, Notice is hereby given, that the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN has APPOINTED FRIDAY, the first day of August, 1879, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the High Court House, for the INVESTIGATION of the CLAIM of Mr. Manordas Hurukchund, and that if any creditor of the above Company wishes to oppose such claim he can do so at his own costs at the time and place aforesaid.—Dated this 22nd July 1879.

TYEBJEE & SAYANI,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS were PASSED at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, at 3 p.m., on the 28th day of June, 1879, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held at 3 p.m. on the 21st day of July, 1879.

1st. That the Bombay Insurance Company be wound up voluntarily, under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, as and from the 28th day of June, 1879.

2nd. That Charles Henry Buchanan Forbes be, and he is hereby, appointed Sole Liquidator to wind up the Company at a remuneration of one per cent upon the assets distributed, and that such remuneration shall include all office charges.

3rd. That the said Liquidator be, and he is hereby, empowered to do all lawful acts and exercise all or any of the Powers comprised in Section 174 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS,
Bombay, 22nd July 1879. Chairman.

FORBES AND CO.'S CONSTITUENTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS were PASSED at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, at 4 p.m., on the 28th day of June, 1879, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held at 3-30 p.m. on the 21st day of July, 1879.

1st. That the Forbes and Co.'s Constituents' Insurance Company be wound up voluntarily, under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, as and from the 28th day of June, 1879.

2nd. That Charles Henry Buchanan Forbes be, and he is hereby, appointed Sole Liquidator to wind up the Company at a remuneration of one per cent upon the assets distributed, and that such remuneration shall include all office charges.

3rd. That the said Liquidator be, and he is hereby, empowered to do all lawful acts and exercise all or any of the powers comprised in Section 174 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS,
Bombay, 22nd July 1879. Chairman.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Hayes' Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners	4	12
Hayes' Guide to Traning and Horse Management in India	4	12
More Puniana ; or Thoughts Wise and other Whys, by Hon'ble H. Rowley	3	12
Buck's Man's Moral Nature	3	12
Markham's Northward Ho	6	12
Lubbock's Addresses	5	8
„ Scientific Lectures	5	8
Spencer's (Herbert) Data of Ethics	5	0
Ralph Darnell, by Meadows Taylor, Cheap Edn	3	12
Pelley's Miracle Plays of Husan, &c., 2 vols	20	0
Bailey's Succession to English Crown	4	12
Jevon's Theory of Political Economy, New Edn. 1879	6	12
Blue Book—Returns of Railway Accidents and Casualties during first quarter of 1879	5	0
The Great Artists Rembrandt, Tiziano, Rafaelle, and Vain Dyck, each	2	4
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol, Jan. to June 1879	4	4
Ouida's Strathmore, Cheap Edn	1	4
„ Held in Bondage „	1	4
An Eye for an Eye, by A. Trollope	3	12
Holiday Number of London Society	0	12
Summer Number of all the Year Round	0	8
Hang's Religion of the Parsees, New Edn.	10	0
Ure's Dictionary of Science, Art, and Manufactures, 3 vols., Edn. 1878	66	0
Kinglake's Invasions of Crimea, New Edn., 6 vols.	22	8
Mallock's Is Life worth Living ?	6	12
Balfour's Defence of Philosophic Doubt ; being an Essay on the foundations of Belief	7	8
A Hunting Expedition to the Transvaal, by D. F. Das Neres	5	12
Black but Comely, a new novel, by Whyte-Melville	3	12
Delicia, by the author of "Miss Molly"	4	12
Ainsley's Engineers' Manual for Local Marine Board Examinations, New Edn. 1879	5	0
Tyndall's Fragments of Science, 2 vols, New Edn	8	12
Wallace's Australasia, with Maps and *Illustrations*	13	4
Cobbold's Parasites ; a Treatise on the Entoza of Man and Animals	9	8
Henslow's Floral Dissections, Illustrative of Typical Genera of the British Natural Orders	2	8
Ancient and Modern Magic, by A. Vere	0	12
The Sacred Book of the East, translated by various Oriental Scholars, edited by F. Max Müller, 3 vols	21	8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit
Small Bottles	Re. 1-0	1-2
Large Bottles	Re. 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

GEORGE CHEAVIN'S GOLD PRIZE MEDAL
SELF-CLEANING RAPID WATER FILTERS.

THE manufacturer has had the distinguished honour to receive an order from the

ROYAL COMMISSION

to fit his filters up in the offices of the Exhibition. Subjoined is an extract

Royal Commission of the Paris Exhibition,
Canada Buildings, Westminster, London S. W.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the filters you have supplied to the Roya Commission in Paris have been found

ALL THAT COULD BE DESIRED,

and the Royal Commission leave entirely in your hands the choice of design and colour of the remaining 12 on order.....

(Signed) P. CUNLIFFE OWEN, Secretary.

CHEAVIN'S FILTERS ARE IN USE BY OVER

6,200 PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND CHEMISTS.

They purify with astonishing rapidity *the most offensive waters, effectually removing* Lead, Lime, Iron, Sewage, Organic, Mineral and Saline Impurities *from solution, and excel all other Filters in Mechanical and Chemical action, Rapidity of Process, Simplicity of Construction, Durability and Efficiency, and are highly recommended.*

DOMESTIC FILTERS in Cream-coloured Stoneware fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India-Rubber washer complete.

Size	1	1½	2½	3½	5	gallons.
Cash	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 15-0	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 27-0	Rs. 34-0	each.
Credit	„ 12-8	„ 17-0	„ 22-8	„ 30-0	„ 38-0	„

ORNAMENTAL DINING-ROOM FILTERS in Ironstone China, richly decorated and very handsome.

1½ gallons capacity. Cash Rs. 40-0 ; Credit Rs. 45-0.

REFRIGERATOR FILTERS, in Terra-Cotta ware, which act with remarkable power as coolers, keeping the water deliciously cool.

Each Cash Rs. 40-0 ; Credit Rs. 45-0.

Descriptive pamphlets can be had on application.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COMPRESSED COTTON BILLIARD BALLS.

MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS & Co. beg to notify that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the COMPRESSED COTTON BILLIARD POOL and PYRAMID BALLS, and that they are now in a position to execute orders for these BALLS at a MOMENT'S NOTICE.

A splendid consignment just landed ex Steamer INDUS.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS.
10, Meadow Street, BOMBAY.
41, Bentinck Street, CALCUTTA.

NEW GOODS !

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE JUST OPENED a NEW and CHOICE STOCK of GOODS specially adapted for MONSOON WEAR. Patterns of their New Serges, Soft Tropical Tweeds, Flannels, Silk and Wool, Oxford and Cambric Shirtings, &c., will be forwarded on application to Residents in the Mofussil together with their New Illustrated Catalogue containing simple instructions for self measurement.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS
AND
OUTFITTERS,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

to all parts of the World supplied with every requisite of the best quality at greatly reduced prices.

Deck Suits	Rs.	22	35	0
Sleeping Do.	Rs.	5-12 to	15	14
Overcoats, Warm			35	0
Ulsters, Warm			47	0
Cardigan Jackets			7	14
Pyjamas		each	2	8
Rugs, Long, Whitney			14	0
Mauds, Scotch			22	8
Shirts { Best Flannel		each	7	14
Shirts { Oxford Cloth		„	5	2
Shirts { White or French		„	4	0
Dressing Gowns			8	8
Cambric Handkerchiefs		doz.	4	6
Lounge Caps		each	1	12
Felt Hats, all Shapes			7	0
Tweed Hats			4	0
Gauze Merino Bandages			3	0
Hat Guards		each	0	6
Sun Umbrellas		„	5	2
Air Pillows and Cushions			6	2
Linen Collars, the Best			5	12
Hat Cases			5	12
Cotton Socks		doz.	7	14
Warm Merino Socks		doz.	13	2
Scotch Lambswool		„	18	12
Warm Undervests		each	5	4
Warm Drawers		„	5	4

	Rs.	a.
Warm Mufflers	1	0
Warm Gloves	1	10
Warm Mitts	1	8
Scarfs for Pin	0	14
Linen Faced Collars	0	10
„ „ Cuffs	1	2
„ „ Fronts	0	14
Overland Chairs	8	0
Rug Straps	2	4
Cloth Brushes	1	2
Nail Brushes	0	8
Tooth Brushes	0	8
Silk Umbrellas	10	0
Cabin Travelling Baths	25	0
Braces	1	6
Fitted Hide Dressing Bags	57	0
Slippers from	3	8
Leather Purses	3	0
„ Wallets	2	8
Bank Note Cases	3	10
Money Belts	4	4
Sovereign Boxes	2	10

	Rs.	a.
Courier Bags	7	8
Carpet Bags	7	14
Hide Hand Bags	11	0
Bags for Soiled Linen	4	12
Best Overland Trunks	24	0
Railway Portmanteaus	14	0
Bath Sponges	3	0
Sponge Bags	1	8
Hair Brushes and Comb in Case	9	4
Marine Soap	0	6
Soap Boxes	1	8
Tooth Powder	1	0
Eau de Cologne	0	14
Air Tight Cases	20	0
Solid Leather Rivited Trunks	70	0
Canvas Shoes	5	12

HOAR AND CO.,
THE TRAVELLERS' KIT HOUSE, BOMBAY.
3, RAMPART ROW,

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

TUNING OF PIANOFORTES & OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WHEN contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Tunings—This department is in charge of a skilled European Tuner, who has been specially engaged from England ;

Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

Mofussil Tunings—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

Repairs—We have extensive Godowns specially set apart for this department, and a staff of skilled workmen, under the superintendence and practical direction of a qualified European, and are able efficiently to effect the repairs of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Violins, or any kind of Musical Instrument, at a moderate cost.

Estimates are furnished and approved before repairs are commenced.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to state that in connection with their Bombay and Calcutta firms they have been established in India for a period of over twenty-five years, and their experience as to effect of the Indian climate on Musical Instruments justifies them in guaranteeing that repairs entrusted to their care will have the best and most careful attention.

Pianos sold on the One Year Purchase System.

Pianos hired by the day, month, or on special rates by terms of six and twelve months.

BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS IN STOCK
FULL PARTICULARS AT

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, JULY 26TH.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. HARRY ST. MAUR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF GENERAL HEWETT, THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

SCREAMING COMEDY,
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd and 4th August :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. D OBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 21st July 1879.

POLO. POLO.

Canes with ash heads	each Rs.	2	8
Do. boxwood heads	„ „	3	8
Balls	per dozen. „	6	12

Less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Cash. Rs. 1	Credit. 8	Rs. 1	12
„ „ ... „	Jos. packs 17	0	19	0
„ „ gilt edged ... „	pack 1	12	2	8
„ „ „ ... „	doz. packs 20	0	22	0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON & CO.'S
ANNUAL CLEARANCE
SALE
HAS COMMENCED
And will continue until
FURTHER NOTICE.

We are now offering a large assortment of

DRESS MATERIALS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

RAMPART ROW,
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE RAT PLAGUE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
FOR
DESTROYING RATS,

RABBITS, MOLES, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS :

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where all particulars can be obtained.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a CORRESPONDING CLERK ; not over 30 years of age. First-rate handwriting and knowledge of English required. To anyone duly qualified a liberal salary will be given, but it will be useless for anyone else to apply. Address C. R., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

RE. 1-8 DINNER, TO-NI

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 23RD JULY, 1879.

THE break in the weather here is causing some anxiety again, but with the exception of the damage caused by rats in the Deccan and the Southern Maratha Country, the reports from the districts are, on the whole, satisfactory. A liberal rainfall would undoubtedly do good, but so far as we can learn no actual damage has yet been done.

The telegrams from Home to-day are generally quiet in tone. Consols have receded from 97⅞ to 97⅝, and French Rentes from 118f to 117f. but Enfaced Rupee Paper remains unchanged at 77½ for Fours and 83½ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the London General Produce markets there is no alteration. Linseed is reported quiet, Rapeseed firm, Brown Calcutta ex-warehouse being quoted 6d. per quarter higher.

The Liverpool East India Wool Sales opened yesterday with a fair demand at previous prices. Reuter says that 7,700 bales were offered, but this is evidently a mistake, unless the quantity offered yesterday only is meant as the declarations for the sales according to private advices are 15,665 bales.

We learn through Reuter that the failure has been announced in London of Messrs. Price, Boustead and Co. with liabilities estimated at from £500,000 to £600,000. The firm has been established for some time and has hitherto enjoyed fair credit. Their business was partly Army Agents, but they were also largely interested in Ceylon business, and it is supposed that the stoppage is owing to losses in the latter branch.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet, and Reuter's quotations show a decline since Friday of 1⅛ per piece in 9 lb. 45 inch Grey Shirtings, 3 lb. and 5¼ lb. Madapollams and 40s. Mule Twist.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady, the sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats. Spot quotations are unchanged all round, while from New York ready Mid. Uplands is quoted 1-16 higher at 11⅛ cents., at the same time that October shipment has receded from 10·99 to 10·90 cents. per lb.

Bar Silver in London is now quoted by Reuter at 51d. per oz., but we had this from private sources yesterday so that practically there is no change.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at yesterday's closing rates, and no quotable change has taken place during the day, although the tendency is, if anything, weaker, and is advised so from Calcutta also. Very little has been done, and everything as usual depends on the result of the biddings for Council drafts in London to-day. Opinions as to the probable rate are somewhat divided, but if the average is below the quotation for demand here we may look for a further decline. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand		...1s. 7 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7¾.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	...2·10	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts to ½ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER in the morning was steady, and business was done at Rs. 95½ for Fours and Rs. 101½ for Fours-and-a-half, but at the close it is weaker again with sellers at these rates.

SHARES are very depressed, and with few exceptions prices are all lower. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher, and in Land Companies there is no change, but Press Companies show a very dull feeling, and Spinning and Weaving Companies are very depressed with a general fall of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per share, and no buyers even at that.

COTTON is quiet but no lower owing to the slightly steadier advices from Liverpool. Exporters, however, are quite out of the market, and transactions are confined to a few small purchases for the local mills. The arrivals yesterday were 720 bales, making 3,674 bales for the six days. Quotations are unaltered from yesterday.

SEEDS are unchanged. Some small purchases are again reported of Linseed at Rs. 6-14 and of Rapeseed at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

FREIGHTS remain without quotable change. By steamer for Liverpool we quote 18s. 9d. and by sail 20s. For Havre some business has been done at 20s. by the Euphrates (s. s.); and the Clan Fraser (s. s.) is reported to have booked a fair quantity of cargo for Marseilles and Genoa at 27s. 6d., payable here. For Trieste and Venice 30s. payable here is the rate quoted for the Escurial, but rebates were done at 27s. 6d. per ton.

PIECE GOODS remain dull in the extreme. Some business is still doing for forward shipment at about previous rates, but in ready goods the transactions are very limited and the demand shows no signs of improvement.

COALS remain dull, but so far as prices are concerned are nominally unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	123
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	5 do	809
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	87,320	£25 £12-10		6 do	168

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co	1,000	500	all		350
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. a.	950
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	61
Bhowanagar M. and F. Company	80	2,000	2,000	do	300
Bombay United	90	1,000	all	do	660
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,00	1,000	all	do	505
Central India S. and W Company	2,500	500	all	do	550
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	do	135
Empress S. and W. Co.	70	500	all	do	325
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	do	503
Hindoostan S. and W. Co.	87	1,000	all	do	740
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	70	1,000	1,000	do	475
Jowraj Bulloo Mills	75	1,000	all	do	505
Kamatee Spinning	75	1,000	all	do	809
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,00	1,000	all	do	415
Madras Spinning	80	1,25	all	do	100
Madras G. Spinning	42	1,000	all	50 p.ct	1,100
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,00	50	50	Nil	900
Manockjee Petit's	2,50	1,000	all	30 p.ct	809
Morarjee Spinning	1,04	1,000	all	Nil	809
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,00	5,00		do	100
National S. and W. Co. of India	95	1,00	all	do	580
Oriental	1,00	625	all	do	405
Princess of Wales Spinning	60	1,25	all	do	65
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,000	all	do	425
Secondera Spinning	68	1,000	all	do	675
Do do. 4 Share.	50	1,00	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	50	1,00	all	do	640
Victoria Mills	51	1,00	all	do	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	3,00	all	15 pa*	805
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. a	115
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p. a	325
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p. a	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	38,500	150 p.a.	700
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	940
Albert Ginning Co.	200	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	570
Bellary	176	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)	158	500	all	60 p.a.	430
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	60
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	30
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co.	300	1,250	all	80 do	325
Dhollera F. and G. Co.	600	300	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co.	388	1,000	all	100 do	500
Fort Press Co	50	2,500	1,250	50 do	525
French Press Co.	800	500	all	75 p.a.	450
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	170
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	800	all	25 do	225
Sind Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	430
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	650	1,000	1,000	25 p.a.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co	2,350	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	800	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	do	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	2,750	500	all	do	
Manavin S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	do	
Meriad S. and W. Co.	..	..	..	..	
Mirzol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	do	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	21 8 8	5 p. ct	305
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	13 0 14 6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	6 5 7 3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	11 12 1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	19 6 9 15	do	350

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,00	2,500	1,500	225 p.a	1,850
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p.a.	2,800
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	1250	100	100	10 p. a.	110
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	...	400
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.			500	300	36 p. a.	265
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,000	200	100	7½ p. ct	10
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	15
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. a.	1,000
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	100
Thacker and Co.	1,200	500	all	225 p.a.	650
Tingee Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	p.ct	15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. EDWIN, 1,241 tons, Captain A. Young, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and Miss Morgan.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. MARATHA, 504 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. A. Tieman, Mr. Sachoo Khakey, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee, and 23 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. GOA, 1,231 tons, Captain R. Macaulay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo. The same Co.'s s. s. Byculla, 1,114 tons, Captain W. R. Mason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 9th July, with a cargo of 17,980 bags rice, 59 bales cotton, and 3 bundles ivory.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO AND CO.'S s. s. MANILLA, 2,825 tons, Captain G. Dodero, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Genoa, 5th July, via Suez and Kurrachee, brought the following cargo :—From Bordeaux —102 cases champagne, 3,511 packages brandy, 901 cases wine, 76 cases liquor, 15 packages corks, 1 case medicine, and 5 cases peppermint. From London—100 barrels red lead, 8 cases glassware, 1 case perfumery, 75 bales piece goods, 4 packages papers, 58 packages goods, 30 bottles mercury, 10 cases medicine, 21 packages spelter sheets, 515 cases candles, 200 casks spelter, 202 cement, 1,807 bundles and 3,359 bars iron, 62 cases oil mongery, and 91 cases provision. From Marseilles—399 casks spelter, 16 cases goods, 6 cases piece goods, 30 cases vermouth, and 450 tons patent fuel. From Genoa—32 cases paper, 3 cases wine, 19 cases lamps, 1 case vermicelli, 1 case preserves, 20 bales piece goods, 2 packages pianoforte, 2 packages metal sheets, 16 packages goods, 10 cases thread, and 1 case glassware. From Naples—4 cases oil, 2 packages marbles, and 7 cases wine. From Messina—2 cases wine.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
22	Manilla (s)	Dodero	Genoa, July 5
23	Byculla (s)	Mason	Rangoon, July 9.
23	Goa (s)	Macaulay	Calcutta, June 27.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
23	Acela	Mathieson	Mauritius.
	Edwin (s)	Young	Liverpool.
	Maratha (s)	Mitchell	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The steamer Manilla, to Genoa, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
18	Australia (s)	Cates	London, June 8.
	Golden Fleece	Brown	Liverpool, April 12.
19	Chanda (s)	Day	Bombay, June 29.
	Sea Gull (s)	Brown	London, June 4.
	Airlie	Foreman	Gloucester, April 8.

DEPARTURES.

July 18—Steamers Morsy, Arratoon Apcar and Mira. Barque C Q Whitmore.

July 19.—Steamers Shah Jehan, Reliance and Chinsura, Ship Rosalie. Barque Coryphene.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Australia—Staff Sergt H Macartney, wife, child and infant, Dr. Chapman, Dr Authers, Dr Ilivers, Mr B T Cole, Mrs Kilby and ayah, Mrs Macnar, Mr Hicks, Mr Dj Koch, Mrs Cruise, Mr Jacob Koch, Mr E D Ognew, Mrs Leigan, Mr H M Cheony, Mr D Wilcott, Seid Mahomed Sakhir and 7 Natives.

Per Chanda—Mr Walter Reynolds, Mr Francis Harrington, Rev J W Sandys and 45 deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

The following are the passengers per B I S N Co's s s Chinsura which sailed on Saturday, the 9th July, for Coast Ports and Bombay :—For Madras—Mr Harold A White and Mr A Menon. For Bycullah—Major G B Wolseley.

The following are the passengers per B I S N Co's S S Busheer, which sailed on Saturday, the 19th July, for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo :—For Chittagong—Mr C D C Winter and Babu A L Dass. For Akyab—Mr L McClintock. For Kyouk Phyoo—Mr L Morgantin.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Airlie—St Marnock and Ophelia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
19	Alburea	.....	Mauritius.
20	D. of Devonshire(s).	.....	London.
	Oriental (s)	.....	Rangoon.
	Wave	.....	Barwah.
21	Khandalla (s)	.....	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
19	Culna (s)	.....	Calcutta.
20	Arabia (s)	.....	Rangoon.
	Canara (s)	.....	Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Oriental, from Rangoon,—Col Lewis and 4 servants, Lieutenant Love and 2 servant, Captain Dunnage and 2 servants, Mr and Mrs Heard and son, Mr and Mrs Davis, Corporal and Mrs Bray, Mr Warburton, 1st class foreman, wife, and 6 children, 4 lascars, 1 Native artificer, 2 drivers, 2 Sappers, 1 clerk and servant.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—40 cases copper sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Branksome Hall s—5 cases glassware, Addoolally Kharoolabhoy.

Clan Lamont s—8 bags corks, Rogers and Co.

Escurial s—5 cases bu ter, Owen and Okell; 9 casks glassware, Nanjee Canjee; 100 tons pig iron, Khimjee Jewa; 51 cases port wine, Manockjee Bhicaji; 142 cases tobacco, pipes, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 kegs sulphur of copper, Bell, Brandenberg and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Lombardy s—5 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Nizam s—4 cases sher y, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Bonded s—18 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Chilfern—201 runlets coal pitch and 25 runlets coal tar, Abdoolhoosein Gulamhoosein.

Khiva s—2 case pr nted books, Hormusjee Sorabjee.

Dalhousie, case broom 5 cases cheese, 42 cases provision and 1 case biscuits, Sorabjee Hormusjee.

Glatea s—4 cases umbrellas, Lookmanjee Sullemanjee.

Calerhoe—19 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—100 cases brandy, Sorabjee Rustomjee Sookhia.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—81 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 14 bales cotton, Booth and Co; 10 bales skins, Edward, Bates and Co; 80 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 2½ cwts rarcseed, 1½ cwts ginger, 1 case, 1 cwts groundnuts, 1 cwt castor seed, 3 cwts linseed and 2 cwts wheat, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 652½ cwts myrabolams, Poonja Jewraz; 30 bales wool Khimjee Lackmidass; 150 bales wool and 25 bales yarn, Nursey Khimjee; 129 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 300 cwts myrabolams, Candass Dhurumdass.

FOR LONDON.

Euphrates s—3,500 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 8 cases woolen carpets, Jewraz Mareally; 17 bales hides, Vullecjee Keeajee.

Mirzapore s—9 cases indigo, Khutoomull Tolaram.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geelong s—43 bales skins, P and O S N Co.

Escurial s—10 bales cotton, E spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Escurial s—25 bales rags, F Muraglia and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Geelong s—173 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Geelong s—173 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

Manilla s—3·5 cwts B horns, F Sanquet and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, and 3,355 cwts gingelseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,642½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton F Sanquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 650 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 600 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla s—250 bales cotton, E spinner and Co; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANCONA.

Geelong s—6 bales hides, P and O S N Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Mirzapore s—2 cases shawls, Hajee Safedin Goolamhoosein.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 24.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

For further directions and costs.

265-78—Macfarlane and G—Parul Nensey vs Mahomedally Jewanjee Noorbhoy—Lynch and T.

SHORT CAUSE.

419-79—Macfarlane and G—Peeroo Mahomed vs Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawala—J C Cama,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

360-78—Crawford and B—Eshwant Vishnu Nensey vs Damodhur Trimbuck Nensey—Muljee and B—Part heard.

295-79—Macfarlane and G—Jafferjee Abdool Ally vs Tyebally Cassumjee and others—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.

229-79—Bhaishunker and D—G Heifferchied and others vs Vijbhooran Icharam and another—M M Munshi—Partly decreed.

99-79—Moreshwar L—Vussonjee Heerjee vs Buchoobai and others—Lynch and T.

122-79—Rimington, H and C—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Kessowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.

340-79—In person—Dinbai and another vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others—In person.

36-79—Shapurjee and T—Jadowjee Gopal and others vs Jaitha Shamjee and another—Craigie L and O.

271-79—Ardesir and H—Sorabjee Byramjee Colah vs Homejee Cawasjee Dady—Prescot and W.

657-78—Jefferson and P—Thackersey Gungarum and others vs Nursey Kessowjee and others—Rimington H and C.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

169-79—Shamrao P—Sewbux Ramdayal vs Currimbhoy Allibhoy and another—Chalk and W.

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X. of 1877.

159-63—Tyabjee and S—Eduljee Muncherjee Wacha, Crustna Tuckerra and others—Khundoo Crustna, Claimant—Petitioner—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

389-78—Shapurjee and T—Nanjee Premjee vs. Narrondass Lukhmidass and others—Hearn, C. and L—Part heard.

289-74—Lynch and T—Kasseebai vs Bhawanishunker Bapoo Josi and M M Munshi.

237-79—Macfarlane and G—Tribhowandass Veerjee vs Lalbhoy Munordass and another—Tyabjee and S.

32-79—M M Munshi—Narayen Asseo vs Jowandass Mooljee and another—Tyabjee and S.

782-77—Shapurjee and T—Jethibai vs Dayal Bhimjee—Bhaishunker and D.

250-78—Hearn, C and L—Neesrwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Dawood Bwin—Crawford and B.

260-79—J G Cama—Curseondass Zeenabhoy vs Shaik Reza bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and G.

240-78—Ardesair and H—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Modhowdass Gouldass and others—Shapoorjee and T and Prescot and W.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

749-77—Chalk and W—Canjee Bhaijee and others vs the G I P Ry Co—Hearn, C and L—Part heard.

35-78—Chalk and W—Dooverjee Premjee and others vs the G I P Ry Co—Hearn, C and L.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 22.

Eades, Surg Major, from leave, from England.
Brooke, Captain, 40th Regt, from leave, from England.
Wahab, Col, 8th Bombay N I, on leave,
Hanbury, Surg Major, on leave, from Meerut.
Strong, Major, 20th Bombay N I, on leave, from Baroda.

JULY 23.

Lindsay, Lieut Col R H A, on leave, from Kurrum.
Alves, Captain, R A, on leave, from Morar.
Teevor, Major Genl, Staff, on duty, from Agra.
Hill, Captain, R E, from Mussoorie.
Thomson, Lieut Col, 1st Bengal Cavalry, on retirement, from Kohat.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 18.

Houghton, Major, R A, on duty, to Murree.
Kuper, Lieut, R A, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

JULY 22.

Eades, Surg Major, to rejoin, to Morar.
Brooke, Captain, 40th Regt, to rejoin, to Banares.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 19.)

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.

Mr Blanford, Deputy Superintendent, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Superintendent of the Geological Survey.

The following promotions are made in the Forest Department of British Burma :—Mr Oliver, officiating as an Assistant Conservator of the 1st Grade, is confirmed in that grade, and will continue to officiate as a Deputy Conservator of the 3rd Grade. Mr Palmer, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, is promoted to be an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade. Mr Ward, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, is promoted to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade.

Mr Murray, officiating Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, attached to the Forest Survey Branch, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces for employment in the Forest School Circle.

Colonel Browne, Commissioner, Pegu Division, is appointed to officiate as Honorary Resident, Mandalay.

The following promotions, substantive pro tempore, in the Graded List of the Political Officers, are made :—Major Peacock, Political Agent, 3rd Class, to be Political Agent, 2nd Class. Captain Barr, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to be Political Agent, 3rd Class, but to continue to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class. Major Barton, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, to be Political Assistant, 2nd Class, but to continue to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class. Lieutenant Thornton, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, to be Political Assistant, 3rd Class.

Mr H E J Fitzpatrick is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Lieut Spurling, 67th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Punjab Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers, having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major : Captain Hannay and Captain Knowles.

The undermentioned officers, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major : Captain Reade, General List, Infantry ; Captain Cumberlege, General List, Infantry.

Punjab Frontier Force—4th Punjab Cavalry—Lieut Becher, 1st Battalion, 25th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be attached Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

3rd Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant Barrett, attached to the 3rd Sikh Infantry on probation, to be an attached Officiating Wing Officer.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—Lieut-Col Macintyre, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Goorkha Regiment, for two years from 1st May ; Lieut Col Martin, Bengal Staff Corps, Military Accountant, for 2 years ; Captain Swinly, Royal Artillery, Commandant No 2 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, for 2 years.

Captain Taylor, Madras General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 14th Madras N I, is allowed to proceed out of India on medical certificate.

Deputy Surgeon-General Hendley, Army Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to England, to appear before a Medical Board.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service :—

Lieut-Col (Brevet Colonel) Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, ordinary pension £365, capitalized value of annuity £4,380.

Lieut-Col Thomson, Bengal Staff Corps, ordinary pension £191-12, capitalized value of annuity £2,640.

The services of Lieut Orr, Bombay Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The services of Surgeon Roe, Medical Officer, 21st (Punjab) N I, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The services of Surgeon Cadge, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The services of Surgeon S J Thomson, Officiating Medical Officer, 38th N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Mignon is appointed to officiate as Marine Storekeeper, Kiddepore Dockyard, Calcutta.

Lieut Stiffe, late I N, Commanding I G S Amherwitch, and Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraph, to be Port Officer, Calcutta.

Lieut Worden, late I N, Officiating Port Officer, Calcutta, to take up the duties of Deputy Master Attendant under the designation of Assistant Port Officer.

The Notification granting privilege leave for three months to Commander Taylor, Superintendent of Marine Surveys, and appointing Navigating Lieutenant Jarrad, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Marine Survey, to officiate as Superintendent of Marine Surveys, are hereby cancelled.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Gray, Deputy Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts Bombay, is appointed privilege leave for three months.

Mr Dallas, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, and Mr Williams, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, are appointed to officiate as Superintendents, 2nd and 3rd Grades, respectively.

Dr Baker, Medical Superintendent, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, special leave on private affairs for six months.

Mr Patten, Assistant Superintendent, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, has been permitted to complete the eighteen months' furlough originally granted to him in India.

Captain Riddell, Assistant Surveyor General, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Major Goldingham will take charge of the Mathematical Instrument Department and Surveyor General's Office in addition to his other duties.

Major Farren, Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr Lamb, Assistant Engineer, Mercara Commando.

Lieut Smith, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works.

Lieut Sim, Assistant Engineer, is temporarily transferred from the Jullundur Division, Military Works, to the Umballa Division, Military Works.

Mr Jacob, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Rajputana State Railway.

Mr Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway, has been furlough to Europe for six months, under section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st July, 1879, the date of his embarkation.

Captain Scallon, Officiating Manager, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Lieut-Col Browne, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr Cresswell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Office of Engineer-in-Chief to the Sukkur Division.

Mr Yeats, Assistant Examiner, has been relieved of his duties on the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr Oddie, Assistant Engineer, Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway Surveys, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days.

CALENDAR FOR JULY 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... 26th, 3h. 26·9m P. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.
July.					
Th. 24	.....	5 36	6 37	{ 2 14 m { 3 5 m	8 14 m 8 54 s
Fri. 25	St. James.	5 36	6 37	{ 3 11 a { 4 3 m	9 39 a 9 56 m
Sat. 26	.....	5 36	6 36	{ 3 56 a { 5 15 m	10 38 a 11 3 m
Sun. 27	7th Sunday after Trinity	5 37	6 36	{ 4 46 a { 6 43 m	11 41 a 0 24 a
Mon. 28	.....	5 37	6 36	{ 5 59 a { 8 3 m	0 58 m
Tues. 29	.....	5 37	6 35	{ 7 33 a { 9 18 m	1 59 a 2 14 m
Wed. 30	.....	5 38	6 35	{ 8 50 a { 10	3 15 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES,

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

KING—July 22nd, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. Alexander Richard King of a son.

MACPHERSON—July 21st, at Poona, the wife of C. G. W. Macpherson, C. S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ACKRILL—July 21st, at Madras, the wife of Mr. C. Ackrill, of a daughter.

BALDREY—July 21st, at Clemons Road, Egmore, Madras, the wife of Mr. Chas. T. A. Baldrey, of a son.

CHOWDHARY—July 12th, at Bhawanipore (Suburbs of Calcutta), the wife of the late Babu Aukhoy Coomar Roy Chowdhary, Zamindar of Takee, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GRAHL—July 15th, at Tranquebar, Carl Ernst Grahl, Missionary of the Evangelical Leipsic Mission, aged 41 years.

LLOYD—July 3rd, at Thayetmyo, British Burma, after a week's illness from the effects of a fall while riding, Christopher Lloyd, M. D., of the 31st Regt., or T. L. I.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1879.

YESTERDAY we published in a supplement an abridgement of the speeches delivered at the Legislative Council at Simla on Thursday last, when the Hon'ble Mr. Hope's Deccan Ryots' Bill was introduced. To-day, we reproduce the "Statement of Objects and Reasons" with which the Bill winds up. During the course of the week we hope to publish the document itself in full ; but in the meantime a perusal of the speeches and of the statement above referred to will be found amply sufficient to convey a correct idea of the objects, scope, and nature of the proposed new enactments.

Turning to Mr. Hope's excellent and carefully composed speech, the most striking of his remarks will be found to be those that refer to and describe the complicated nature of procedure under which litigation is at present carried on in our mofussil courts. For our part we have always held that the distress and poverty under which the Deccan ryots were supposed to be suffering has been much exaggerated. That continued drought and famine have reduced a large proportion of the population to privation is incontestible, but that proportion has seldom included the ryot proper ; it was made up, for the most part, of the labouring classes ; of those, in short, whom the ryot in prosperous times employs to till his fields, but who, when there are no crops to raise, are thrown out of work. But although believing this, there can be no doubt that the machinery of justice in India is far too complex, and is not simple enough to suit the wants of the people. This evil has increased and grown until existing legal procedure has become so elaborate and technical that the result, practically, has been to place the poor and ignorant debtor too much at the mercy of the more cunning and unscrupulous moneylender, who, by means of stamps and bonds, pleaders and decrees, has driven in many cases his victims to desperation. This grievance had much to do with the Deccan riots of 1875. The people felt that they were being wronged and cheated, and what Mr. Hope calls the "arming of the money-lender," or the legal power that the creditor obtains over the debtor under our Indian law procedure, drove the ignorant and helpless ryots to acts of violence. Mr. Hope tells us that when our possessions in the Bombay Presidency were first acquired, we combined as much as possible the native form of law with European common-sense and equity in practice. By degrees, however, our system became more and more rigid. The old elements of arbitration courts, usury laws, and long limitations for suits gradually disappeared, until, between 1843 and 1850, it began to be

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

EXCHANGE.

LONDON, JULY 23, 4-28 P.M.

To-day Council drafts sold at 1s. 7 11-16d.

THE ZULU WAR.

THE ZULUS ROUTED.

LONDON, JULY 23.

On the 6th of July the Zulus, to the number of 20,000, attacked the columns of Newdigate and Wood, which were 5,000 strong and under the command of Lord Chelmsford. The Zulus were completely routed, over a thousand of them being killed.

Ulundi has been utterly destroyed.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WASSUDEW BULWUNT'S APPREHENSION.

POONA, JULY 23.

There is much excitement in Poona regarding Wassudew Bulwunt's apprehension. There were thousands of natives last evening at the station expecting the prisoner, but they were disappointed, as he did not arrive until four o'clock this morning. He was escorted by 14 policemen under Subedar Kader Khan. Major Daniell has also arrived. Another prisoner, Gopal Moreshwur, has also been brought in. Both were strongly escorted by armed police and sowars, and are now in safe custody.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 23.

Wassudew Bulwunt Phadke was apprehended during the night of the 20th at a village in the Kaladgi district by Major Daniell, assisted by an Inspector of the Berar Police and a party of the Nizam's police under Mr. Abdul Hak, Police Commissioner of His Highness the Nizam's Government. Wassudew was in course of flight and was traced by the above officers from village to village, and finally caught with one companion in a temple. The police were in pursuit for forty-two hours incessantly, and the capture of both persons was effected by Major Daniell and Mr. Abdul Hak personally, the former seizing Wassudew and the latter his companion. Several young Brahmin associates of Wassudew have, it is said, been apprehended in the Nizam's territory. It is also reported that Wassudew had enlisted 500 Arabs and Rohillas, and had advanced their Jemadar Rs. 2,000, promising Rs. 3,000 more to purchase horses. Wassudew was proceeding to Punderpur to fetch this money, but was baulked in his purpose by his capture. Some papers found with him contain a proposed plan of operation and rules for his own conduct and deportment while fighting.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

LATEST FROM AFGHANISTAN.

SIMLA, JULY 23.

From Kandahar, 22nd.—There is complete tranquillity in the city and district.

The new Governor, Shere Ali Khan, is expected on the 23rd, when the part of the province not under direct British administration will be made over to him.

The weather has been much hotter during the last three days, and there is a corresponding increase in cholera. Cases have occurred both in the cantonments and the city. Lieut. Hennell, 1st Punjab Cavalry, died on the 21st. The Horse Artillery and the Ghoorkhas are the greatest sufferers. They have moved into camp, as have also the 19th Bengal Lancers and a company of the 59th from the citadel.

Travellers continue to arrive from Herat, where everything is reported quiet.

Six regiments of infantry left some time since for Kabul.

SIMLA, JULY 23.

Wassudew Punt Phadke has been captured by Major Daniell at Hyderabad, with the assistance of a special officer deputed by the Nizam's Government.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE ARMY DISCIPLINE BILL.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Lords have finally passed the Army Discipline Bill without any amendments.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Messrs. Price and Boustead, army agents, have suspended payment, with liabilities amounting to between five and six hundred thousand pounds, which are mostly secured.

DEFEAT OF THE ZULUS. CAPTURE OF ULUNDI.

LONDON, JULY 23, 2 P.M.

An official despatch from Capetown, dated the 6th inst., states that the Zulus were defeated by the British at Ulundi, and suffered enormous losses. Ulundi was captured and destroyed.

DESPATCH FROM LORD CHELMSFORD.

FULL PARTICULARS.

LONDON, JULY 23, 4-10 P.M.

A despatch has been received from General Lord Chelmsford, which states that Cetywayo not having complied with the demand made upon him when negotiating for peace, and the Zulus having fired on our troops, he (Lord Chelmsford) on the 3rd of July ordered a reconnaissance to be made which had the effect of obliging the Zulu forces to shew themselves. Lord Chelmsford, together with Colonels Newdigate and Evelyn Wood, besides 4,062 European troops, 1,103 natives, and eight guns crossed the River Umvolosi on the morning of the 4th July and advanced in the form of a hollow square. The Zulus, to the number of 20,000 men, then advanced and attacked the British on every side for two hours, when they wavered and were at once charged by the 17th Lancers and a general rout of the Zulus ensued. It is reported that King Cetywayo commanded his troops himself on the occasion. The Zulu loss is estimated to have been 1,000 killed, whilst the British only lost ten killed and 53 wounded. The King's kraal at Ulundi and all the military kraals in the valley of the Umvolosi have been burned.

The British troops engaged returned to their camp on the evening of the 4th July.

DESPATCH OF SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

THE WAR CONSIDERED ENDED.

LONDON, JULY 23, 6 P.M.

A despatch received by the Government from Sir Garnet Wolseley, dated the 8th July, states that he believes the war is now over, and says he is awaiting instructions to send home the troops. He expects to meet King Cetywayo on the 16th July concerning the peace negotiations. A large number of Zulus are surrendering to the British.

DEBATE ON THE BERLIN TREATY.

LONDON, JULY 23.

A long and animated debate has taken place in the Commons relating to a motion brought forward by Sir Charles Dilke on the non-execution of the Treaty of Berlin.

The Hon. R. Bourke (Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs), whilst admitting the failure on the part of the Porte to execute the reforms required of her, disclaimed the responsibility of the British Government which, he said, was resolved at any cost, either by persuasion or otherwise, to secure the due execution of the reforms stipulated for in the Berlin Treaty. He vindicated the conduct of the Government towards Greece, and said it had always been that of a friendly power.

Mr. Gladstone laid stress upon the necessity of making the decisions of the European Powers respected.

The Commons agreed to an adjournment of the debate.

THE FIRE AT NOVGOROD.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 22.

The conflagration at Nijnie Novgorod has been of a most destructive character. All the Bazaar has been burnt and seventeen people killed.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 5-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8½ lbs. do.	6-6
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	117½
Bar Silver	51½
Arrival.—H. McGilvery.	

STEAMER REPORTS.

TRINCOMALEE, JULY 23.

H. M. Troopship Tyne from Singapore arrived today.

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 23.

CANNANORE, 4-50 p.m.—Weather clear; wind N. W. Fell of rain 33 cents.

KARWAR, 5-10 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W. 4; thermometer 83; barometer 29·786.

MANGALORE, (22nd) 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. E. N. W. Fell of rain 28 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-55 p.m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer 86; barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. light; thermometer 82.

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 7 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7¾.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	...2·10	,,

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.		Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
	Total previously registered	24 55	29 65	30 59
§22	Tuesday	0 57	.....	.....
23	Wednesday	.....	0 0	0 0
	Total	25 12	29 65	30 59
	Fall up to 23rd July 1878	56 29	64 62	64 32

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WHO is the perverse and benighted individual who will persist in keeping the Kennedy Sea Face closed without rhyme or reason? We would seriously warn him to beware, for there is a storm of indignation brewing against him, that if not at once allayed, will assuredly burst and overwhelm him altogether. The Row is in splendid order and cannot possibly suffer by being thrown open to the riding public whenever the weather is not wet. We have enquired in the proper quarter and have been assured of this, and it is really too bad that that very important section of the Bombay community—those who take their exercise on horseback—should be debarred from almost the only piece of ground in the island that will permit of a gallop. If the Governor was only in Bombay, the thing would not be tolerated for a single morning. His Excellency would not submit to be done out of his favourite exercise without knowing the reason why, and an appeal to his sympathy will soon probably be made unless the Row is opened forthwith.

THE hearing of the case against Nursey Kessowjee was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, when eight more witnesses were examined for the prosecution. The Bank of Bombay clerk, Mr. De Cunha, who was examined on a former occasion, was recalled to produce thirty-one cheques drawn upon the Bank by Nursey Kessowjee and Co. in December, 1878, in favour of different parties against a credit balance of Rs. 2,93,120 8-10. He also produced two books, some of the entries in which were intended to support the allegations of Mathuradas Lowjee. Five of the witnesses were called apparently with a view to show that the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. had been in embarrassed circumstances some time previously to November, 1878. Their evidence, however, did not go to the length it was probably expected to go; for the witnesses were not aware of their own knowledge whether the firm were unable to meet the demands made upon them, but they were aware that up to a short time before their failure, they enjoyed very good credit in the bazaar. An opium merchant, Sewnarayan Sejram, on the other hand, stated that a balance was still due to his firm in respect of certain opium transactions. Ghellabhoy Padumsey, a director of the New Fleming S. and W. Company, generally corroborated the evidence of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, another director examined on a previous occasion. He stated that Nursey Kessowjee and Co. had been the bankers of the mill companies for years past, including the Royal and the old Fleming Companies; that they used to deal with all monies without consulting the directors at any time; that the directors never asked them about cash matters; and that no shareholder had at any time complained of the firm being unable to meet such large powers. All monies received by the firm on account of the mills were placed in their general cash balance, and interest was allowed to run on all sums from the day they were so received. At the rising of the court, Mr. Gill made a fresh application for bail for the accused under section 71 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act, remarking that, after a careful enquiry of five days, the prosecution had proved nothing in support of the charges preferred, and that a reasonable ground had now been made out for granting the application. The magistrate refused the application and adjourned the case until Saturday next.

THE sentence of death passed by Mr. Newnham, at the last Poona Sessions, on Hurry Naik Muckajee, for murder and dacoity at the village of Girvi, in the Satara district, about five months ago, was yesterday confirmed by Justices Melvill and Kemball, at the Bombay High Court, Appellate side.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us complaining of the annoyance to which he is put by the antics of a European, who has taken up his quarters in a hotel in town. His morning's sport consists in standing on his balcony and firing pellets from a blow pipe at passers by. Surely there are more profitable ways in which this young gentleman could spend his morning hours.

BUKHTYAR KHAN MIR, Munshi of Major Cavagnari's Embassy, has died of cholera at Kabul.

WE reproduce elsewhere Mr. Phil. Robinson's account of the visit to the field at Isandhlawana. The description conveys a clearer idea of the fight and of the incidents of the massacre than any that has yet appeared. The "Captain S." mentioned in the letter, refers to an officer once well known in Southern India in the days when the ill-fated 24th Regiment was quartered at Secunderabad and Madras.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending July 15, state that in Madras general prospects continue fair, but rain is still much required in parts of Kurnool, Coimbatore, and Tinnevelly. Slight rain has fallen throughout Mysore except Kolar, where it is much wanted; prospects are improving. In the Bombay Presidency the rainfall of the week was scanty, but prospects are as yet fair, though not so good as they were a short time ago; cholera continues in the districts from which it was reported last week, and is still severe in Sind. In the Central Provinces there has been general rain, ample in eight districts, but slight in the others; more rain is needed; sowings have been completed in some districts and are well advanced in others; prospects continue favourable and prices are steady. Rain is much needed in Berar; in some taluks crops are being damaged by small insects resembling locusts. In Central India good rain has fallen in Nowgong, Bhopal, and Sutna; in other places there has been little rain; more is required. There has been slight rain here and therein Rajputana, where prospects are favourable. Throughout Bengal rain has fallen; in the Northern and Eastern Districts and in Behar there has been too much and a break would be welcome, but more is required in parts of the Burdwan Division and in the Singhbhoom District; the early rice is not expected to be good, but the late rice promises well. Cholera still prevails in many districts, but has decreased in Balasore. In Assam there has been good rain; prospects of both early and late rice are satisfactory. Heavy rain has fallen throughout Burma; cattle disease continues in the Pegu Division and is severe in the Bassein and Henzada Districts; it has abated in Tenasserim. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rain has been abundant and general; fine weather would now do good, as there are complaints of the wet interrupting ploughings, and, in the Allahabad District, rotting the seed. In the Punjab the Hissar Division and the Lahore District would benefit by more rain; agricultural prospects are generally encouraging. Cholera still prevails in some places. The reports from Western and parts of Southern India are not so favourable as they were last week; the insufficiency of rain, which, at the date of the previous returns, was confined in the Bombay Presidency, to a few localities is now widely felt. In Northern and Eastern India prospects are satisfactory, though in some parts there has been too much wet.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE CADAGAN THOMSON, of the Bengal Staff Corps, retires under the special retirement scheme from the 20th July.

IT appears there is another instance in Bombay, besides the New High Court, of straining after inappropriate ornamentation in the construction and fitting of large public buildings, vast unnecessary expense, and at the cost besides of the utility of the institutions they are intended to accommodate. Mr. Kirkham, a gentleman who, as an educational officer, should be competent to give an authoritative opinion on such a point, stated at the Town Council meeting on Tuesday that over the Elphinstone High School "an immense amount of money has been wasted; the building has cost 6½ lakhs of rupees, and they have not money enough to put in some of the things which, educationally, are absolutely necessary." We agree with Mr. Kirkham that it would be a great pity if such a mistake were made in the construction of the proposed new Municipal Offices.

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 23.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN has dealt with the Monghir cases, in which the proceedings of Mr. Magrath have been so severely criticised, so far as is possible under the circumstances. It now appears that the Commissioner did not report the matter to Government until after Mr. Magrath had left the country on furlough. Mr. Barlow has been severely reprimanded for his neglect to take due notice of Mr. Magrath's proceedings and for allowing him to proceed on furlough without reference to Government. Mr. Magrath cannot be condemned in his absence, but rumour has it that he has been told that on his return to India he will not be employed until he has given a full explanation of his conduct.

THE Residency at Mandalay is to be removed to a better site, and the guard is to be increased to five hundred men.

IT is reported that when the work of the Army Commission is over, Major General F. Roberts will go home on leave for three months.

CHOLERA is reported to have entirely disappeared from Peshawar.

THE minimum height of infantry recruits has been reduced from 5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 5 inches.

IT has recently been ruled by the India Government that batta allowance is not admissible to office servants travelling by steamer on duty, and provided with free passage.

MAJOR M. CLEMENTI, Deputy Judge Advocate at Allahabad, now on leave at Sydney, has been appointed Commissioner for the Straits Settlements to the Sydney International Exhibition.

THE official reports from Assam for the week ended the 3rd of July, state that considerable damage had been done to the rice crops in Sylhet, Kachar, and Sibsagar, but on the whole the weather during the week had been favourable for tea.

THE total quantity of cotton exported from India from 1st October to the 30th of June last was 2,921,435 cwts., valued at Rs. 7,87,63,561, as compared with 2,632,351 cwts., valued at Rs. 7,26,26,006, during the corresponding period of last season.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY, Officiating Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, intends to make a short river tour to the Eastern Provinces by the end of August, taking with him Mr. Secretary Cockerell and a small staff of assistants; and it is probable that he will return to Darjeeling by the end of September.

CAPTAIN R. F. BURTON, more popularly known in India as "Hajee Burton" writes to the *World* to "plead for a suspension of judgment" with regard to his remarks upon the minerals of Midian in his lately published *Land of Midian revisited*, and says that he is about to start on a third visit to the place—this time, however, with a better organized expedition.

THE Hon'ble, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to appoint Captain Warburton, Assistant Commissioner, Mardan, to the charge of the political arrangements of the Khyber Pass, on Major Hastings going home, owing to ill health, in August. Mr. H Robinson, Assistant Commissioner, Hazara, will succeed Captain Warburton in the charge of the Eusufzai Sub-Division of the Peshawar District. The other officers on special duty, Mr. Merk, and Captain Tucker, will be withdrawn, and the former probably appointed to Thal, which at the present moment is a point of considerable importance.

IT is said that if any more troops are to be sent to the Cape the 2nd Battalion of the 1st Royal Scots from Candahar will be selected.

MR. J. E. O'CONNOR, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, in charge of the Statistical Branch of that Department, who always remains at the Presidency during the absence of the head quarters of Government, has just proceeded to Simla, probably to consult as to details of arrangements to be made on the abolition of the Agricultural Department.

THE Deputy Commissioner of British Burmah lately visited a Government school not a hundred miles from Prome. He found the establishment to consist of two masters and one pupil. The former were absent, and the latter was asleep. The Deputy Commissioner has not unnaturally recommended that the school be closed.

MR. S. F. A. SMITH, late a Deputy Commissioner in British Burma, and Mr. W. J. Money, C.S.I., late Judge of Maimansing, have been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

THE War Office Balloon Committee are postponing new experiments for the present, and are pursuing a steady course of drill, beginning with lessons in the construction and repair of the car, envelope, and netting, the manufacture of gas, the various methods of signalling by flags, discs, lamps, and mirrors, the use of the telephone, and the practice of captive ascents for the purpose of observation. The short experience already gained has convinced the officers engaged in the work that progress in the art can only be made with caution and deliberation, and they are therefore advancing and leading their men by steps. The keen and boisterous winds which prevailed towards the end of June for several days were unfavourable for balloon operations, even more so for captive than for free ascents, and although the balloon ground at the Royal Arsenal had been enclosed within a screen of rick cloths, aerial investigations were little attempted.

THE ship Golden Fleece, from Liverpool, which arrived in Calcutta on Friday last, reports having picked up Captain Scobie and a boat's crew of seven men from the ship Lady Belhaven, which ship stranded on Argo Flat on the night of the 3rd of July. Twenty-two men in all left the ship in two boats on 12th instant, but parted during the night. Captain Scobie has not seen the other two boats since. He left six of the crew on board. The ship had fifteen feet of water in the hold when they left.

A GENERAL order directs that "when troops are in the field, all despatches describing actions, as distinct from progress reports or reports of movements, and all communications bringing to notice the conduct of officers or men, to be addressed to the Adjutant General."

On questions which will be taken up by the Parliamentary Army Expenditure will, it is said, be the development of the volunteer system in [illegible].

SIR SAMUEL BAKER is at Cyprus, and is writing a book on the history, manners, customs, productions, and capabilities of that almost unknown island.

IN consequence of the large reduction made in the original grant for the Rangoon and Indus Valley State Railway from Rs. 20,03,619 to Rs. 13,87,350, it was found necessary early in the official year 1877-78 to issue orders that no further expenditure, which could possibly be deferred without danger to the stability of the existing works or rendering Government liable for damages to contractors and others, was to be incurred. This had the effect of causing the suspension of all works then in full progress.

THE following letter from the American Consul has been addressed to Lord Salisbury:—"Legation of the United States, London, May 23rd, 1879. My Lord,—I have received from many sources evidences of the peculiar warmth and generosity of the reception which General Grant has met with in India, and I cannot refrain from expressing my own appreciation, as well as that which I know to be felt by the Government and people of the United States, and by General Grant himself, of the princely hospitality with which my distinguished and honoured countryman has been received in the Asiatic possessions of Her Majesty. The cordiality of the welcome which has been extended to him justly reveals the strong feeling of friendship with which your nation regards my own, and is therefore most gratefully appreciated by my countrymen."

KING THEEBAW is now his own financial secretary as well as King of Burma. Not a rupee, says a Rangoon correspondent, can be spent without his sanction, and all the revenue and collections are disbursed by him pretty fairly, however. As I said before, the Menghee is the head of the army, and herein lies his power. The King, it is said, shortly intends taking over charge of the army, and then the Kin-Woon had better make shift for himself.

THE Straits Government have written to Madras asking the local Government to send as soon as practicable the five young men (Messrs. Scriven, D'Vaz, Norris, Baptiste and Forsyth), belonging to the Straits Settlements who lately passed the examination held for apothecaries, as the need for medical aid is great. The Madras Government have accordingly engaged passages for these young men by one of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamers.

"THE wreath—the lovely wreath"—as the old glee says,—has been refused by Lord Beaconsfield, and Mr. Tracy Turnerelli has published a pamphlet, entitled "The Wreath Refused" to tell the "bare unvarnished truth" on the matter. The project was to present to the Premier a gold laurel wreath, the value to be subscribed in 50,000 pennies, as a "People's Tribute" to his lordship. When asked to name a day for the presentation, however, Lord Beaconsfield directed Mr. Turnor, his Secretary, to inform Mr. Turnerelli that, although he could "fully appreciate and value a spontaneous gift from his fellow subjects" he cannot leave unnoticed the complaints which Mr. Turnerelli has addressed to him during the last five years, of the non-recognition of his services by the "leaders of the Conservative party," and the expression of a hope that "sooner or later they will meet with reward." Lord Beaconsfield, therefore, Mr. Turnor adds "cannot but feel that being himself intimately connected with honours and rewards, he is precluded by the spirit in which you have previously addressed him from accepting a gift thus originated, and proffered in a manner which he cannot deem satisfactory." It is to be feared that the only distinction Mr. Turnerelli will ever attain by his exertions for the Conservative party will be that of a fussy busybody. He did his best to place Lord Beaconsfield in a dilemma between making himself ridiculous and offending the subscribers to the "People's Tribute"; but every one must admit that the Premier has taken the only sensible course open to him. The serious question now arises, what is to become of the wreath?

NOTES FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 22.

THE first of a series of balls by the officers of H. M.'s 78th Highlanders came off last night in their own mess-house with considerable *eclat*. A little after 9 o'clock there appeared to be no end to the carriages that came thickly streaming from all directions. It was a pleasant evening, clear and cloudless. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Major General Primrose, commanding the Poona division, were among the guests, and dancing was kept up with "great spirit" till about half past one, when the guests gradually dispersed. The scene at the officers' mess last night was one of extraordinary gaiety, brilliancy, and satisfaction, the band of H. M.'s 78th Highlanders playing some excellent dance music.

As soon as the news of Wassudew Bulwunt Phadke's capture was received in Poona, the feeling amongst some of the natives was one of very great surprise, and their general demeanour betrayed a tendency to disregard, if not to disbelieve, the rumour as a canard, and the telegram as a hoax. Later during the day, however, they were apparently reconciled to the fact that the telegram was but too true; of course, we shall obtain no further particulars or correct information till the arrival of Major Daniell with his capture. Mother rumour with her thousand tongues deposeth that in all probability Wassudew Bulwunt Phadke will make a clean breast of the conspiracy or plot in which he was engaged, when other names—notables of the Brahmin section of the Poona city community at large—will transpire. I cannot but think, however, before the arrival or trial of this incorrigible rebel, some of the Brahmins—those implicated in the conspiracy or plot to annoy, if not to overthrow the British Government—will make themselves scarce, but Justice is patient in waiting, and an avenging spirit must triumph now.

The case of the second batch of the three incendiaries who are charged with being accomplices in the destruction of those two beautiful buildings—the Shoodwar Palace and Visrambagh—is still before Mr. A. H. Plankett, the City Magistrate, and the enquiry—for it is not a trial—is still going on. Mr. Cassinath Parushram Gadgbili, a distinguished pleader, who is watching the case on behalf of prisoners Nos. 2 and 3, in the event of the case being committed to the Sessions, applied to the Magistrate for a copy of the first day's proceedings, but this was refused, and it is very evident that the authorities are anxious that nothing should be known or published till the enquiry is completed, or, perhaps, till it is known that there is a *prima facie* case against the three accused, when they will be committed to trial at the next Criminal Sessions. But as far as I can gather, the evidence recorded up to last Friday evening does not implicate any of the prisoners. There are altogether five witnesses for the prosecution, including the first three prisoners who were tried and transported last month. The general impression is that the present case is a got up one, and the statement made by the three convicted prisoners to the police whilst in jail against the present three accused are now denied by them on oath. The police, however, assure me they have got a good case.

The quadrille party given by the sergeant major and sergeants of H. M.'s 2-11 (North Devon) Regiment (Salamanca day) was a brilliant affair. The members of the shigram population mustered strong, the hall of the sergeants' mess was beautifully illuminated, and the sergeant major and sergeants did all in their power to please their guests. Dancing was kept up with much zest till the small hours of the following morning, and the arrangements were all that could be desired.

BOMBAY.

THE following is the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India on the 17th July, Rs. 2,96,47,568-6-8.

ASSAULT.—Two Hindus, named Keshew Jooga and Gossai Jooga, were yesterday each fined Rs. 15, or in default, three weeks' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb for assaulting Haizarree Bheema.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Mahomedan hawker, named Mahomed Peerbhoy, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of criminal breach of trust, and was fined Rs. 30 with the alternative of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Sam Seedeebhoy was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to one month's rigorous imprisonment for being found loitering at Ghogari Mhalla between sunset and sunrise and failing to render a satisfactory account of his presence there.

TENT-PEGGING.—There will be tent-pegging on the *maidan* opposite the Gymkhana this evening and every Thursday evening (weather permitting) during the monsoon. Members of the Gymkhana are urgently requested to attend, so that a tournament may be got up shortly.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Dewjee Canjee, Hasshum Sulliman Bhoge, Kadur Mahomed Hajee, Jab and Sidik Araby, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with housebreaking and theft of property consisting of Government currency notes of the value of Rs. 3,350, in cash Rs. 100, and three gold finger rings, valued Rs. 50, the property of Omer Hajee Hossein, residing at Khojah Mhalla. The case stands postponed for hearing till the 5th proximo, pending the arrest of other persons alleged to have been concerned in the theft, and also pending the recovery of the stolen property. The prisoners were remanded to jail.

DEATH FROM DIARRHŒA.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Carnac Bandar on view of the body of a European, named James Pendar. Deceased was a fireman on board the steamship City of Baltimore. He complained of pain in the right side on Monday last, and said he had been on shore the previous evening and had come on board somewhat intoxicated. Deceased was then examined by the surgeon of his vessel who could find no external marks of violence on his person. On Tuesday deceased again complained to the surgeon of severe cramp in the abdomen and of diarrhœa and vomiting. At that time he presented an emaciated appearance. He was treated by the doctor, and the diarrhœa continuing unrestrained, he died at 9 p.m. (Tuesday.) The verdict was, "that the death of James Pendar was caused by diarrhœa."

ARRIVAL OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.—On Saturday last, at about ten minutes after 12 noon, His Honor Sir Ashley Eden, the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by Colonel H. S. Stanefield, Captain the Hon'ble R. Drummond, and Mr Croft, arrived at the Sandhurst Road Station and was received by the following gentlemen on the platform of the terminus:—Messrs R. L. Mangles, H L. Harrison, F. B Peacock, C. Macaulay, H M Kisch, F. Prestage, J. B. Roberts, Souter, Lambert, Dr. Payne, Colonel Staunton, Messrs. Duff, Bruce Dalton R. H. Wilson, Mah-raja Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Maharaja Norendra Krishna, Rajah Comul Krishna, Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal, C.I.E., Rajendralala Mittra, Babu Rajendranauth Mitter, Raja Harendra Krishna, Babus Mohendranauth Bose, Peary Chand Mittra, Babu Bhudeb Mukerjee, Dr. Kunnyelall Dey, Babu Pertaub Chunder Ghose, Nawab Ameer Ali, some of the Mysore Princes, Maulvie Abdul Lateef Khan Bahadur, Babus Kunnyelall Bannerjee, Rao Sahib Sunker Sha, Surendro Nauth Pal Chowdry, and several others. His Honor, after shaking hands with all the gentlemen, drove with his staff towards Dalhousie Square. There was a salute fired about ten minutes before His Honor's arrival, which being fixed at 12, caused the mistake.

HURRY NAIK'S APPEAL.

MR. GILL, barrister, appeared before Justices Melvill and Kemball, at the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday, to support an appeal by Hurry Naik Muckajee, the notorious dacoit who was convicted at the recent Poona Sessions of murder and dacoity at the village of Girvi, Satara Zillah, about five months ago, and sentenced to death, against his conviction and sentence. The ground of the appeal was insufficiency of evidence of identity given at the trial as opposed to the *alibi* attempted to be set up on behalf of the prisoner. Mr. Gill reviewed the evidence at length. He called attention to the fact that the Sessions Judge (Mr. Newnham) discarded the verdict of the jury in the case of the other prisoner, Bewa bin Sowa, on the ground that all the witnesses who swore to his identity admitted that they had never seen him before the date of the Girvi dacoity, and contended that the only difference between Bewa's case and Hurry Naik's was that one witness swore he had seen Hurry before that day. The evidence of that witness, Mr. Gill said, was unreliable from the fact that he said he and two other Ramoshis went forward to stop 50 armed dacoits, a very unlikely story. The learned counsel further said the main ground of identification relied on by the witnesses was that the leader of the gang wore a red coat. The fact was that the leader in all the dacoities invariably wore a red coat, and that was by no means a sufficient proof that the leader at Girvi was Hurry Naik. He was a notorious character, known to have been concerned in and acted as leader of many dacoities, and it might be natural to persons who knew this, seeing a man in a red coat, to say that that was Hurry. In fact, the prisoner confessed to having been concerned in several other dacoities, but he denied having been present at this one. When taken to identify the prisoner at the look-up, the witnesses would probably be told "this is Hurry" and asked "Is that the man who shot?" and naturally, whether they recollected his features or not, they would say "Yes, that is the man who shot," because the man who shot was the leader and wore a red coat, and they knew Hurry had been a leader and had worn a red coat at several other dacoities. Another point to which Mr. Gill referred was that the same expression occurred in the evidence of nearly all the witnesses for the prosecution in describing the shooting of the deceased. They all said "accused No. 1 then shot him down." The recurrence of this stereotyped expression, the learned counsel contended, aroused the suspicion that it had been put into the mouths of the witnesses. One would naturally suppose that in relating what had occurred in a moment of very great excitement, witnesses would give somewhat different versions, and in different language. Another point was that one witness stated "accused No. 1 had a stick and a sword," while the other witnesses all said he had a gun. As to the defence, and on the point of the two independent witnesses called to support the *alibi* denying that they knew anything about the prisoner's movements, Mr. Gill urged that a prisoner would not be likely to call on two respectable men in that way to support his statements unless he believed they were able to substantiate them. The two vakils might have been ashamed of acknowledging any acquaintance with the dacoit, and denied having seen him for that reason, or they might have been induced by other influences to deny all knowledge of him when brought into court. No doubt the police thought it excessively desirable that Hurry Muckajee should be punished as far as the law could punish him, if convicted, and no doubt there was no stone left unturned to secure a conviction on the capital charge. The prisoner's story that at the time of the Girvi dacoity he was at another village, where he had gone in disguise to see his wife, who, he says, were kept in confinement to induce them to tell of his whereabouts, Mr. Gill regarded as highly probable. In conclusion, the learned counsel urged that as a case of capital crime where a sentence of death was to be confirmed by the court, the evidence was not so consistently positive as to identification of the accused as to lead the court to say that the prisoner was the murderer of the deceased. That, as he took it, was what the court, as a final court of reference, had to do. In evidence of identity, where there was any doubt at all the doubt was invariably given in favour of the prisoner, because there was nothing so difficult to prove as identity. Hundreds of men had fallen victims to mistaken identity both in this country and elsewhere. There was nothing more commonly read of than of people being brought home from many years' expatriation as innocent, who had been transported on mistaken evidence of identity.

Mr. Nanabhoy Haridas, Government pleader, urged in support of the conviction and sentence of the Sessions Court, that there certainly had been such a clear case of misappreciation on the part of the judge and the jury who tried the case made out as to induce their lordships to set aside the concurrent verdict of the three juror and the judge.

Mr. Justice Melvill, in announcing the court's decision, said:—We do not consider, after careful consideration of the evidence, that we should be justified in this case in dissenting from the verdict of the majority of the jury, concurred in by the Sessions Judge. No doubt, as has been pointed out by Mr. Gill in his very able address to the court, there are certain discrepancies in the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution. But it is almost unnecessary to say that discrepancies in the details of a tale of dacoity are not necessarily tend to show a want of veracity in witnesses. On the contrary, it has often been said that great similarity in description of details, perfect unanimity, is apt to lead to the suspicion that the witnesses have been instructed what they are to say and are speaking from a set story. In fact, the learned counsel himself made that observation in addressing the court, and pointed to what he considered to be a remarkable instance of similarity of expression which he said all the witnesses had used, that "the first accused then shot him down." Mr. Gill said that showed the witnesses had been instructed what to say. It appears on reference to the vernacular deposition, that that similarity does not actually exist in the statements of the witnesses, and therefore that objection falls to the ground. If it had been correct there would have been a good deal in it. When we found witnesses using exactly the same expression as to what took place we might have been inclined to look with some doubt upon what they said. After what I have said, I do not think it necessary to go into all the discrepancies in the evidence. I will merely refer to one of them, which is the most important. That is in the evidence of the witness Bhow, No. 3, who says "the accused No. 1, Hurry, had a stick and a sword," and who does not say that he saw the prisoner fire a shot. The other witnesses say that prisoner No. 1 had a gun and that he fired a shot. If, as suggested, this case had been got up by the police, and they had taken all these witnesses to the lock-up and said to them "That man is Hurry, and you are to say you saw him kill the deceased" necessarily witness No. 3 would have said that the prisoner had a gun and fired a shot; so that that discrepancy rather tends to confirm us in our opinion. The point we have to consider is whether, when the witnesses all speak to a particular fact, which they had full opportunity of observing, they are to be regarded as honest witnesses. Notwithstanding these discrepancies in their statements, we come to the conclusion that they are honest. Then, the next question is, taking them to be honest witnesses, "are you satisfied of the identification of prisoner No. 1?" The difficulty which generally arises in these cases of dacoity is that the dacoity takes place at night. In the present case, the dacoity took place in broad daylight, so that the witnesses had an opportunity of noticing the persons who were present. No doubt there was a great crowd of robbers, 40 to 50, and it could not be expected that any one would identify one of those robbers to whom his attention was not particularly called; but it is natural that the attention of all should have been attracted to that one of the gang who was dressed in a peculiar manner, who was found at the head of the gang, who was addressed by the others as the chief, and who actually fired the shot which killed one of the villagers. All the witnesses agree that he was prisoner No. 1, Hurry. We have said we see no reason for dissenting from the verdict. As to the *alibi*, we agree with the judge that it is unsatisfactory. The evidence of the prisoner's own people that he was at the place where his wives and children were held in confinement for the object of obtaining information as to his whereabouts, is very improbable, and the only independent witnesses called by him refused to say anything that was to his advantage. We think the decision of the Sessions Judge must be confirmed, and having regard to the prevalence of dacoity in the Deccan, and the fact that this Hurry was notoriously at the head of a gang and committed a great number of gang robberies—I do not speak merely from rumour but from the facts that we have before us, which show there is no doubt that this man had been at the head of a gang for some time before the particular dacoity which is the subject of this trial,—we think there is no reason whatever for not confirming either the conviction or the sentence. They must both be confirmed.

THE RUMPA REBELLION.

NURSAPATAM, 12th *July*.—I mentioned in my last that I would tell you something about the moves made by Col. Rose and Major Young. These officers could not follow Chendriah, as he betook himself to the Sooroovoodolova, of which place the natives give a most frightful account. Besides being unhealthy, they say the pass to it is so narrow, that two men well armed stationed one on each side of it would be able to guard it against thousands. For the present Major Young is encamped at Rothercondapilly, and Col. Rose at Bodanum, awaiting Majors McDougal, Butler, and Blaxland, who are now coming up from the south with four companies of sepoys and some police to surround this valley, and then to act in concert. The people of Nursapatam are in great fear, and all the Banyans and wealthy people have hid their valuables in wells and underground; but the people of Nathaveram are in greater fear and are begging for a sepoy guard, as they have lost whatever faith they might have had regarding the courage and protective abil

building they might try and secure their present premises for a short time beyond the term of their lease, to fill up the interregnum during the time of its expiration and the completion of the new offices.

The Chairman suggested that the Commissioner should inform the Council what he considered was the lowest figure for which suitable new offices could be erected. Mr. Grant had told him that he had gone very carefully and practically into the question since it came up last before the Corporation, and that he was prepared to modify his figures while he would take away nothing from the strength and durability or from the usefulness of the building. He had been able to reduce the estimated amount of the cost considerably, so considerably that when they came to capitalise the amount, supposing the Council recommended the Corporation to borrow the money for the purpose of constructing the building, they would find that while, on the one hand, they would have the best possible kind of offices they could have, financially there would be nothing to complain of. He (Dr. Blaney) advised the Council not to consider for a moment that because a proposal of this kind was put before them they were asked to throw away so much money, which would be altogether lost. Of course there was always the set-off of the rent which they now had to pay.

Mr. Kirkham asked if the plans which had been submitted to the Town Council and Corporation were to be adhered to.

The Commissioner.—No.

Mr. Kirkham said he was very glad to hear it. The building proposed to be erected according to those plans had always struck him as being far too ornamental, and not an appropriate building for Municipal offices, which ought to be simple and substantial and every inch useful.

The Commissioner explained that Mr. Walton had prepared the original plans under the impression that the building was to be erected in a different part of the town and on a free site. As to the cost, they might take for example the new School of Art, which cost Government only Rs. 1,91,000.

Mr. Kirkham.—Even that is too ornamental. We don't want an ornamental building on the proposed site.

The Commissioner added that the Telegraph offices cost less than 2½ lakhs.

Mr. Kirkham said he had just been over the new Elphinstone High School, and it had been the most melancholy duty he had performed for a long time. An immense amount of money had been wasted over it. The building had cost 6½ lakhs of rupees, and they had not money enough to put in some of the things which, educationally, were absolutely necessary. It seemed to him that the money had been positively wasted, considering the purposes the building was intended to serve. He hoped that would not be the case with the new Municipal offices.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khotè said a striking instance of the waste of money over public buildings was the new High Court, which cost 17 lakhs.

The Commissioner said in the case of the new Municipal offices he thought 2½ lakhs of rupees would meet all the first ground included.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy called attention to the fact that the Council had often found a difference between actuals and estimates.

The Chairman said the distinguishing feature of Mr. Grant's administration was its economy.

Mr. Nanabhoy said he had not intended to reflect on Mr. Grant's administration.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he had on a former occasion borne cheerful testimony to the admirable character of Mr. Grant's administration, so what he was going to say would not be taken as reflecting upon him in any way. But there was this to be said, that in regard to the construction of buildings there was great temptation; the original plan was extended, or improved, and in a variety of other ways, they had found to their cost, in regard to very large buildings constructed for the Municipality, that the original plans and estimates might be departed from and exceeded very much. That could not be denied.

The Commissioner—I should like to hear one case.

Mr. Nowrojee continued—With regard to purchasing the proposed site near the Crawford Markets, offered by Government, he called attention to the fact that that was in the immediate neighbourhood of the great Bori Bandar Station which was going to be constructed, and he was afraid it would be inconvenient for Municipal offices on account of the noise of the traffic. The railway terminus would necessarily be a very noisy and also a very smoky locality. In his humble opinion, it would be a site of which they might afterwards repent, and they might be very much inconvenienced by the close proximity of the railway station.

Mr. Kirkham—Do you mean from the noise of the engines?

Mr. Nowrojee—From the noise of the traffic pouring there from all directions.

Mr. Kirkham—But the Railway Company's offices will all be there.

The Chairman said Mr. Nowrojee's objection had been brought before the Council already, and it had been pointed out that instead of the traffic at Bori Bandar increasing when the new station was completed, it would diminish because the heavy traffic would be diverted to Wari Bandar.

Sir F. Souter suggested that if there was any doubt about the suitability of the site on that ground, it might be as well to appoint a committee to inquire into the matter. But he, for one, was very strongly in favour of building. One of the very first things to be considered in connection with the establishment of public offices was the public convenience, and he had no hesitation in saying that a building near the Arthur Crawford Markets would be far more convenient to the public than the present Municipal office was, or than the old High Court would be.

The Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee said the time would come when an investment made now in the old High Court would turn out profitable. The depreciation of property in Bombay might continue after five years, but that it would improve very much there was no question. He thought they had a very good offer in that of Messrs. Sassoon to sell the old High Court at 20 years' purchase, after a lapse of seven years, and to let it in the meantime at Rs. 1,250 a month. He expected that they would not only be able to put their own offices there, but might realise half the money by re-letting portions of the building. Half of the place might be re-let: and they must not forget that rents in Bombay would rise within the next seven years, though they might not rise within the next three years. And not only that, but they would be the owners of a very fine property containing 4,500 square yards, open to the sea breeze, well ventilated.

Sir F. Souter.—Are you speaking of the old High Court?

The Chairman.—As a medical man who has treated all the families in that High Court, I can say it is abominable and vile.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.—What families, may I ask? Sir Erskine Perry lived there for a very long time, and I don't think he complained of its being unhealthy or bad.

The Commissioner.—It is 100 years old.

The Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee.—Houses 100 years old are better than houses built to-day; and the High Court Judges have sat there for years without complaining.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.—And lived there.

Sir F. Souter.—I can only say I have been over it very carefully myself, because it was proposed to take it for a Police Office, and I certainly would not allow any of my superintendents or inspectors to live there, unless it was very much altered and made fit for them. And if it is not fit for them, I don't think it is fit for the Town Council and Corporation.

Mr. Kirkham considered that it certainly was not the place of the Municipality to buy property, to speculate on a rise with a view to making an investment. It was a mere prophecy—one in which he concurred, and which he hoped would be fulfilled, but still only a prophecy, and it might turn out that they had made a mistake. Where in Bombay would they fix on a site for a Municipal Office, supposing they had the whole island to choose from? It seemed to him that they could not fix on a better site than somewhere near the Crawford Markets. Without considering the question on the basis of the very high rent the Municipality paid at present as the result of a bad bargain, it was still perfectly clear that even as a simple question of economy they would do well to spend 2½ or even three lakhs on the construction of a new Municipal building.

The Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy—Is not that speculation?

Mr. Kirkham said—No, for they learned from the figures of a perfectly recent date which the Commissioner had put before the Council that they could not get a building with the accommodation they required for less than three lakhs, and that was an old building, while the Commissioner in the same breath told them that by spending 2½ lakhs, or at the very outside say 3 lakhs, they could have a new building constructed according to their own plans, every inch of which, if proper prudence were exercised, could be made useful for the purposes of the Municipality, and on the site which of all others in Bombay they would like to have. It seemed to him that it would be only common sense to follow that course, by which they would secure an office convenient for the public, and economical, not merely as considered by the light of the bad bargain made for their present premises, but by the figures which the Commissioner had just put before them.

The Hon. Dossabhoy asked how many yards of land they would get.

Mr. Kirkham said as many yards as they wanted. They did not want to take up 5,000 yards if they only required 3,000, and they did not want to buy 2,000 yards of land to speculate upon. As he understood, they were to have a plain, substantial, convenient, airy, and in every way suitable building for something between 2½ and 3 lakhs of rupees. It seemed to him that from the point of view of economy and the convenience of the inhabitants of the city, they would be very unwise indeed if they did not accept the offer of Government and build their offices on the proposed site.

Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee Jehangeer Dadysett said he did not think the proposed site would be so suitable as some members of the Council imagined. He would prefer to see their new offices built on the ground offered by the Port Trust (on the Wellington Reclamation). Of the offers before him to be thought none but the old High Court would suit.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee suggested that the consideration of the matter should be postponed for a week, and in the meantime members could go and examine the site.

Mr. Dossabhoy—And also the old High Court building.

The Chairman—No, I won't go in there.

Mr. Sayani thought that as the matter had already been before the Corporation, who had passed a resolution on it, the Council ought not to interfere, but should merely forward the various offers and proposals for the consideration of the Corporation. He proposed, "That all the offers that have been made to the Municipal Commissioner, as well as the telegram from Colonel Merriman, be referred to the Corporation."

The Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee seconded the motion.

Mr. Kirkham moved that the motion be amended by the following addition:—"With the recommendation of the Town Council that the Commissioner's proposal to accept the site on the Esplanade Market Road on the terms offered by Government and build on the said site a Municipal office, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 2,50,000, including the price of the land, the funds to be provided out of current revenue."

Sir F. Souter seconded the amendment.

The Chairman said as the Council was responsible for the funds of the city, and the project before them involved considerable expenditure, he thought they should go before the Corporation with a recommendation. They would be merely following the usual course in saying the Council were of opinion that so and so should be done.

Mr. Kirkham said if they did not make a recommendation, it would look as if they shirked the question, whereas they had more means of making up their minds than the Corporation.

Mr. Sayani, in deference to what had fallen from the Chairman, withdrew his proposal.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee moved as an amendment to Mr. Kirkham's motion, "That the offer of Messrs. Sassoon and Co. be submitted to the Corporation, with the recommendation of the Council that the same be accepted.

Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee Jehangeer Dadysett seconded this amendment.

On the question being put to the vote, Mr. Nanabhoy's amendment was lost by five votes to four, and Mr. Kirkham's proposition, recommending the erection of new offices on the site near the Crawford Markets, was adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Council recommended the Corporation to sanction an additional grant from the surplus cash balance of Rs. 120 to meet the cost of employing two ramoosee at the new mitch cattle stables, Kamathipura, at Rs. 10 each per mensem from 1st June last to 30th November next.

The Council recommended the Corporation to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 161 from the surplus cash balance for a cleansing sluice and 18 feet of 6 inch pipe at the junction of the Vehar and Tulsi mains in Grant Road.

The Council also recommended the Corporation to sanction an extra grant of Rs. 200 from the surplus cash balance to meet the cost of constructing a drain at the sweepers' Chawl at Cumballa Hooksiace Street.

The questions of the power of Government to interfere in the management of the Victoria Gardens, and of the water distribution system and the proposed Bundarwada Service Reservoir, were again postponed.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following among other cases were heard before Sir Charles Sargent:—

JOHN MACKINLAY AND OTHERS VS. HURRY BHANJEE.

Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin for the defendant, asked that the case be transferred to the long causes list. The suit was on a redraft and under a letter of hypothecation, which was disputed. Defendant had already deposited Rs. 900 in Court.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, for the plaintiffs, pressed that the case should be heard as a short cause. If Rs. 2,000 more were deposited in Court by the defendant, he should advise his clients to consent to the defendant's application. After some discussion, the Court ordered by consent that the defendant should deposit Rs. 2,000 in the Chartered Mercantile Bank to-day in the joint names of Mr. G. Lynch and Mr. Conroy; when the case would be transferred to the long causes list; otherwise it would appear in to-morrow's board.

FEROO MAHOMED VS. COWASJEE JEHANGIR JASSAWALLA.

Mr. Perozshaw Mehta, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama for the defendant, applied that the case be transferred to the long causes list, the defendant having filed his written statement.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert for the plaintiff, said the suit was brought on two promissory notes payable on demand; and he did not see what defence there could be. It was first put down as a summary suit, but the learned judge discovered that the notes were six months old; and a fresh suit had to be instituted on the same cause of action. The learned counsel said that, but for that mistake, the decree would ere this have been executed. The defence was a false one. The defendant was in embarrassed circumstances; and if he deposited the money in Court, the plaintiff could give him any length of adjournment.

Mr. Mehta said the defendant had had no opportunity given him to deny that he was in embarrassed circumstances. There was a partnership between the parties, and when the account had been settled, a balance would be found due to the defendant, who therefore objected to deposit any money in Court. Defendant got for plaintiff the office of mukadam to Messrs. Knoop and Co., and he had a share in the profits of the business, for which plaintiff had not accounted. The case ordered to be put in to-morrow's board.

A "HEDGE LAWYER."

GOVINDJEE KESSOWJEE VS. LUKHMIDAS MATHOORDHOY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankur, for the second defendant, the wife of the first, pleaded coverture and asked that his client's name be struck out of the suit.

The plaintiff, who appeared in person, said that the first defendant was worth nothing, that the property belonged to his wife to whom he had lent money, that he had already sold the house, but that the proceeds were not sufficient to repay his claim; and that, as she possessed other property, he brought this suit for the recovery of the balance due to him.

The judge said the plaintiff could not sue the second defendant, a married woman.

The plaintiff said cases had been decided in this Court in which married women of property were sued.

The judge said as the second defendant had raised money on the mortgage of her property, she was liable to be sued; but the plaintiff must amend the plaint by mentioning what other property she had on which he sought to have a charge.

The plaintiff said that, if he mentioned the other property in an amended plaint the parties would make away with it; and he therefore asked for a decree against the woman.

The judge said the plaint should be amended as he had directed.

The plaintiff said decree similar to that which he asked for had already been passed in this Court. He mentioned a case reported in vol. 1., Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, page 131.

The judge told him to produce the case or amend the plaint; and the matter was adjourned for a week.

BOMBAY RACES.

ENTRANCES ON THE 1st JULY, 1879.

THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB CUP.

H H Aga Khan's	c a h	Surferaz.
,,	b a h	Secunder.
,,	c a h	Lielee.
,,	in g a h	Suhattee.
,,	g a c	Khusroo.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a h	Rataplan.
,, ,,	b a c	Young Revenge.
,, ,,	b a h	Redoubt.
,, Herbert's	b a h	King Arthur.
,, ,,	g a h	Child of the Desert.
,, Aubry's	b a h	Caractacus.
Mr. Cozen's	g a h	Cardigan.
,, Strip's Bright	b c b o	Petrarch.
,, Warwick's	b a h	Rejected.
,, Day's	g a h	Grey Dawn.
,, ,,	b a h	Minuet.
,, J. K.'s	b r c b m	Merry Lass.
Captain Humfrey's	c b a h	Emsdorf.
Mr. Geneste's	g a h	Khusroo.
Major Crosbie's	g a h	Kohinoor.
,,	g a c	Mistake.

THE TRIAL STAKES.

Captain Humfrey's	b w g	Nimrod.
,,	b w g	Free Trade.
Mr. Aubery's	b w m	Flirt.
,, Herbert's	b w g	At Last.

THE DERBY.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g a c	Tarlan.
,,	in. g a h	Suhattee.
,,	c a c	Najaffee.
,,	g a c	Khusroo.
Mr. Sheik Abdoola Salem's	b a h	North Star.
,, Abdool Raymon's	b a h	Rataplan.
,,	b a c	Young Revenge.
,,	b a c	Tiger.
,,	b a h	Redoubt.
Mr. Strip's	c b m	Duchess.
Major Crosbie's	g a c	Mistake.
,,	c a c	Diamond.
,,	b a h	Amnesty.
Mr. B.'s	b a h	Rejected.
,, Warwick's	b a h	Grey Dawn.
,, Day's	g a h	Minuet.
,,	b a c	Daybreak.
,, J. K.'s Br.	c b g	Tarquin.
,, Pundit Ouyookaj's	c a h	Alleppo.
,, Kelly Maitland's	b a h	Salisbury.
Captain D'Arcy's	b c b f	The Dilemma.
,, Humfrey's	c a h	Emsdorf.
Mr. Herbert's	g a h	Sans Souci.
,, Aubery's	g a h	Temptation.

THE ARABIAN CUP.

H H Aga Khan's	c a h	Surferaz.
,,	c a h	Lielee.
,,	b a h	Secunder.
,,	in g a h	Suhattee.
,,	g a c	Khusroo.
Mr. Sheik Abdoola Salem's	b a h	North Star.
,, Abdoola Raymon's	b a h	Rataplan.
,,	b a c	Young Revenge.
,,	b a c	Tiger.
,,	b a h	Redoubt.
,, Herbert's	b a h	King Arthur.
,,	g a h	Child of the Desert.
,, Aubery's	b a h	Caractacus.
Mr. Cozen's	g a h	Cardigan.
,, Warwick's	b a h	Rejected.
,,	g a g	Shahab.
,, Day's	g a h	Grey Dawn.
,, ,,	b a h	Minuet.
,, ,,	c a g	Sunset, late Shooiman.
,, B's	b a h	Amnesty.
,, Pundit Ouyookaj's	c a h	Alleppo.
Captain Humfrey's	c a h	Emsdorf.
Mr. Geneste's	g a h	Khusroo.
Major Crosbie's	g a h	Kohinoor.
,,	g a c	Mistake.
,,	c a c	Diamond.
,,	b a h	Temptation.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGEER PURSE.

H. H. Aga Khan's	in g a g	Sohiel.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a g	Tiger.
,,	c a g	Ringlet.
Mr. Kelly Maitland's	b r a p	Sattara.
Mr. Warwick's	b a g	Shahab.
Mr. Day ns	g a g	Young Greyleg.
Captain Humfrey's	c a h	Emsdorf.
Major Crosbie's	c a g	Oosman.
,,	Lt. g a g	Pearl.
,,	Dk g a g	Turquoise.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g a c	Tarlan.
,,	in g a h	Suhattee.
,,	c a c	Najeffee.
,,	g a c	Khusroo.
Mr. Sheik Abdoola Salem's	b a h	North Star.
,, Abdool Raymon's	b a h	Rataplan.
,,	b a c	Tiger.
,,	b a c	Young Revenge.
,,	b a h	Redoubt.
Major Crosbie's	g a c	Mistake.
,,	c a c	Diamond.
Mr. Kelly Maitland's	b a h	Salisbury.
Mr. Day's	g a h	Grey Dawn.
,,	b a c	Daybreak.
,,	c a g	Dusk.
,,	b a c	Daybreak.
Mr. Pundit Onyookaj's	c a h	Alleppo.
Captain Humfrey's	c a h	Emsdorf.
Mr. Herbert's	g a h	Sans Souci.
Mr. Aubery's	g a h	Temptation.

THE EMPRESS GOLD CUP.

H. H. Aga Khan's	c a h	Surferaz.
,,	c a h	Lielee.
,,	b a h	Secunder.
,,	in. g a h	Suhattee.
,,	g a h	Khusroo.
Mr. Sheik Abdoola Salem's	b a h	North Star.
,, Abdool Raymon's	b a h	Rataplan.
,,	b a c	Young Revenge.
,,	b a c	Tiger.
,,	b a h	Redoubt.
,, Cozen's	g a h	Cardigan.
,, Herbert's	b a h	King Arthur.
,,	g a h	Child of the Desert.
,,	g a h	Sans Souci.
,, Kelly Maitland's	b a h	Salisbury.
,, Day's	g a h	Grey Dawn.
,,	b a c	Minuet.
,,	c a g	Sunset, lateShooiman
,, B's	b a h	Amnesty.
,,	b a h	The Prince.
,, Pundit Ouyookaj's	c a h	Alleppo.
Captain Humfrey's	c a h	Emsdorf.
Mr. Geneste's	g a h	Khusroo.
,, Cook's	b a h	Corone.
Major Crosbie's	g a h	Kohinoor,
,,	c a c	Diamond.
,,	g a c	Mistake.
Mr. Aubery's	b a h	Caractacus.
,,	g a h	Temptation.

N.B.—The next Entries for all the above Races close on the 1st September 1879.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Hony. Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.

Bombay, 16th July 1879.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta last week was 180, giving a ratio per thousand of population per annum of 21·8 as compared with the ratio of 22·1 in the previous week. There were 48 deaths from fevers, 24 from dysentery, and 12 from cholera. The deaths are thus classified:—2 non-Asiatics, 10 mixed races, 120 Hindus, and 4 Mahomedans.

ISANDHLAWANA.

["DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT BORKER'S DRIFT.]

On the right a gorge—that men should ever have had to run for life down such a fearful road!—leads down to the river, and already, as we moved up to the crest of the slope, we could trace by the wagons, shattered as they plunged into the ravine, by the scattered harness and the skeleton of horse and man, the course of the fugitives down to—could any name be more pathetically significant?—"the Fugitives' Drift." But the battle-field itself was still hidden from sight, so, pushing on through the dead and the hideous wreck, we gained the crest. As we rode up the slope, the sun, rising behind Isandhlawana, threw the shadow of its lowering height about us, but from the ridge what a change of scene! The sunlit plain, stretching away to the hills that shut it in on the east, north, and south, lay spread out before us, and on the left, where the Isandhlawana hill slopes down to the grassy levels, was the horrid ruin of our camp. Shattered wagons and water-carts stand here and there, a chaos of broken furniture and boxes lies on every hand, and glistening among the wreck show the bleached bones of the hapless dead. Leaving a lookout on the ridge, and sending out scouts on the rear and flanks, we dismounted, leading our horses, and wandered about the camp. Among our party were some who, by accidents of military duty, had left the doomed force on the morning of the fight. These went straight to their tents, or where their tents had stood. The tent pegs and the rain channel alone marked the site; but the fragments of their property, scattered about within the circles thus traced, sufficiently identified the spot. "Hullo! here's my portmanteau. The Zulus got a good haul there—a brand-new kit!" cried young Phipps. And, "Here's luck," replied S.; "all my regimental account books!" Meanwhile the rest of us were wandering here and there. Up the hill, where a crop of maize has sprouted from the grain spilt about his tent door, had stood the general's tent, and close by where the kitchen had been, cooking utensils and a confusion of broken glass and smashed tins strewed the ground. In front of this, looking down the slope, with the Isandhlawana kop behind me, the wagons now scattered in fragments about the battle field, had been ranged, and before them again in a line, block by block, had stood in the order I give them, beginning from the left, the camps of the 2-3rd Natal Native Contingent, the 1-3rd Natal Native Contingent; the 2-24th; the artillery (six guns); the cavalry (mounted infantry), Natal carbineers, (and mounted police), and, across the road, the 1-24th. There is nothing now to mark either the order or arrangement of the camp for the whole hillside lies to-day littered with broken things and dead men's bones.

The Zulus have been busy ever since the fight carrying off every fragment that might be turned to use or ornament, and as busy in destroying all that they did not care to take, so that desolation reigns supreme. Under the bright clear sunlight the ruin lay pitifully distinct, the splintered glass and torn tin sparkling among bones and all the hideous disarray of that murderous fight. I had hoped to find letters, photographs, or other little mementoes that would be valued by the friends and relatives of the slain, but our hearts failed us all when we stooped to search the unhappy dead. The Zulus had not stripped all the bodies, and the deliberation with which they must have opened the clothing of their victims to inflict the awful assegai wounds each body showed struck us all as one of the most ghastly features of that ghastly day. Nor has leisure been wanting in these sixteen weeks of undisturbed possession of the field to enable the enemy to scrutinise every detail of the furniture of the camp and the property of its defenders. Boxes of all kinds have been left where they were broached, and almost the only other things that the Zulus did not care for were brushes of all kinds and toilet requisites. This was only to be expected, but what use on earth will the savage subjects of Cetewayo find for the thousand and one articles which civilisation has made necessary for us? They have plundered, however, indiscriminately, and the confusion they have left behind them makes simply a continuous litter of rubbish from one side of the hill to the other. One dead man lies on a scattered pack of playing cards. A quoit and a charged rocket lie together on a heap of splintered bottles. Diaries may be picked out from among the ribs of dead horses. The hospital tents remain as a patch of white amid the strewn debris, with a smashed wagon sprawling over all. The hospital filter has been rolled down the slope, and lies where a ruined heap of saddlery marks the site of the cavalry tents. Allthis, and more that I have no leisure to note down, the eye takes in rapidly—for there is little time to linger. We are conspicuous for miles around on every side, and beyond the hills lie a host of enemies, from which the Zulus will soon be creeping up to overlook the plain and the Natal border. But we find time, nevertheless, to show each other our relics of the fight. One has poor Pope's diary—kept, strangely enough, up to within an hour of his death. Here is the last entry in it, and could anything be more significant?—"Marching. Four a.m. A, D, E, F, H, 1, 2, 3, N.N.C., mounted troops, and four guns off. Great firing. Relieved by 1-24. Alarm. Three columns Zulus and mounted men on hill E. Turn out! Seven thousand more E. N. E., 4,000 of whom went round Lion's Kop. Durnford's Basutos arrive and pursue with rocket battery. Zulus retire everywhere. *More full out for dinners.*" Is not significant reading? There, right before us, as we stand overlooking the plain, is the gap over which the fainting Zulus beguiled Durnford. And then, while the camp fell out for dinner, the Zulus right horn—"the 7,000 men"—crept round the hill. "The three columns Zulus" swarmed down as the breast of the force, and beyond that hill in front, the miserable trap into which the enemy had betrayed our too gallant men, the left horn, rallying from the pretended flight, swept round and completed the circle of death!

It is well worth noting that not a fired cartridge was found in the camp. There was one broken and still blood-smeared assegai found among our dead, but not another vestige of the desperate stand that we all now so well was made at the last! Is it not a terrible revelation, that dead lad's entry in his diary? And how vividly the scene comes back! The sudden alarm of Zulus on the left and the left front, and their as sudden retirement. The prompt pursuit by Durnford with his mounted Basutos and rocket battery, and then, once over the ridge, the awful reception that the line he had dashed out to outflank was interminable. Turning back, he found the rocket battery—which, being on foot, had been now left three miles in his rear—cut to pieces, and his retreat by the line of his advance blocked by the Zulus. There was still a hope that he might reach the camp by sweeping round to his left, and by a wide detour actually outflank the advancing left horn of the enemy and get into camp. But here let me give, as nearly as I can, in the words of those standing round me, the description of the last dreadful scene: "Our men all this time were holding their own, apparently keeping the enemy in check, just here, where we stand now; but round the hill, there beyond us, where that smashed wagon stands, the right horn, out of sight in the bush, where our scout is now on the look out, was creeping round completing the circle towards the front of the left horn, also advancing across that Donga River, and fed steadily from the centre. It was no use mowing them down. 'You may shoot us,' they cried, as they fell, 'but we will trample you to death!' Ammunition was now failing, and up and down over the ridge and at the slope men were running for it, the Zulus keeping up a tremendous but utterly ineffective fire. And then, on a sudden, was given the order to cease fire. Our men fell back through the tents, hoping to take up a less extended position immediately under the rock, but it was too late. Round the hill here our left, up over the neck on the right, straight on from the plain beneath, the black host dashed forward, flinging their guns away, and yelling, as they brandished their assegais, 'Usutu, Usutu,!' And then our men clubbed their rifles, and you see that they died where they fought and stood in a long line, stretching through and behind the tents right across the hill." And, standing there, watching the movements of the speaker's arm, the true story of the great fight, circumstantiated as it was by what we saw, the evidences of the struggle around us, and the nature of the scenery, grew into a vivid reality. I could understand the feelings of those standing by me who actually heard the desperate message sent by Major Browne, of the Natal Native Contingent, to the General, delivered *en route* to Colonel Harness, R.A.: "for God's sake send every man back to camp. It is surrounded, and there is heavy fighting going on!" On receipt of this message Colonel Harness actually started for the camp with two companies of the 2-24th as escort for his guns; but, after proceeding some distance, was stopped by Major Gossett, A.D.C. to Lord Chelmsford, and ordered back, and then the reinforcement turned to swell the numbers at the General's idle camp, and to leave their comrades to the mercy of the Zulus. Have you heard this before? Does the Court of Inquiry take any notice of it? Does Lord Chelmsford mention it? But what use is it now to rake for the miserable truth? None whatever, you may say; but stop. Have you forgotten that some have tried to throw all the blame on the dead—to shift responsibility on to other shoulders than Lord Chelmsford's own? Let blame then fall where blame should rest. It may be that Colonel Pulleine, left to guard the base—for Isandhlawana became the base as soon as the General advanced—did wrong to leave it; but, at any rate, it was not he who left the camp to look for an enemy, and who, when told an enemy had found him, poohpoohed the desperate appeal of dying men, and refused to believe in danger, because an side-de-camp named him that he could not, even with a powerful glass, see the enemy through a mountain.

To return to the narrative of this morning's adventure. While we stood talking together, our horses nibbling the grass, a careful survey was taken of the surrounding country. Satisfied at last that no large body of the enemy could be in the neighbourhood, and the object of the reconnaissance thus accomplished, we turned our heads homewards. On a sudden, a scout on the slope to our right called out. "What is it?" we asked. "Zulus on the hill there," was the reply. The telescope was soon in use, and sure enough, E.N.E.—as in Pope's diary—we saw a knot of Zulus watching us. These lay down, but soon other figures were seen moving about, and it became evident the alarm had been given. But by whom? And then, looking across the plain in front, we saw the smoke of two fires rising. The Zulus, perhaps, hoped to tempt us across the level to the hills beyond. The ruse had succeeded well on Jan. 22: it might succeed again. But Colonel Black was not to be tempted, and after a leisurely survey of the other heights—east, north, and south—we turned homewards. Two routes were before us: the wagon track by which we had come and by which the army marched to Isandhlawana, and the path taken by the fugitives in their headlong flight from the slaughter. No English foot had trodden that path since then, and the road we knew from the survivors of that flight was desperate. But we had a splendid guide in Captain S. and a plucky leader in Colonel Black. So the word was given that we were to return by "the fugitive's path." But why call it a path? We could only follow it by going from corpse to corpse. Large boulders lying so close together that the tall grass that half-hid them could only grow in thin wisps between them covered the steeply-sloping hill, and our horses could only move at a slow scramble. But there could be no doubt that, if possible, we had fled that way. Bodies were passed every few yards. There was no chance of missing that ghastly line! And then the advance of the party were seen to dismount, and one by one disappear into a deep cleft. My horse snorted as he came up to it, but there was no option. Horses had already stepped down before him, and others were waiting behind him to follow his lead. So down he went, with a grunt and scramble, some five feet, on to a sheer flat slab of stone. The gully was so narrow that he could just turn with it, and for the next few yards a skeleton glistening in front of us told us which way to go—the way was almost choked with large round water-worn boulders. Over these and out again on the hillside, to find ourselves in thickening bush, aloes standing upright close together, and thorny shrubs holding out their branches on either side to bar the way.

But, winding in and out, we pressed on, and, clambering down the dreadful path of flight, found ourselves at a watercourse. When the fugitives passed that way it must have been a full stream, but now it was only pools joined together by lengths of black rush-grown bog. The bank was everywhere sheer, but mounting down it we were satisfied at last to find a spot where the fall was only some eight feet. The horses went over it pluckily enough one after the other, and then we reached the water. A wide stream must once have been running, for the bed of rushes stretching from bank to bank was some twenty feet in width, and along the farther edge in a depression some four feet deep lay a long ditch of water five or six feet wide, with a nasty boggy landing, and the take off nearly four feet above the water level, so as maliciously to give the horses the full disadvantage of all their weight on landing in the soft mud. The leaders of the party were deliberating as to seeking another crossing, and, meanwhile, the rest of us coming up found ourselves somewhat of a mob trampling about among the tambuki grass and rushes that waved above our heads. It was a moment of some confusion. "Those behind cried forward, and those before cried back." But other eyes than ours had already noted the check, had marked the steep descent and the no less awkward crossing, and knew well the treacherous nature of the boggy watercourse in which we were huddled together. And on a sudden from the thickly-bushed height behind us rang out a rifle shot. Another, and then another! Discussion as to procedure was hushed at once, and in orderly file the horseman one after the other took the watercourse, the leaders stopping on the other bank to exchange shots with the enemy and cover the passage of their friends. All safely over and a runaway horse—the dull brute, of course, selecting this as an opportune moment for misdemeanour—having been caught, the long file wound up the steep hillside. Cover was scanty; but the Zulu, more anxious to let off his rifle than to aim, sent his bullets far over our heads. Whenever opportunity offered, or the smoke from the Zulus rifles betrayed their whereabouts, a long shot was exchanged; and so in a straggling, desultory fire, we crept up to the crest of the hill, and slowly—for was not deliberation becoming in us?—trailed our length out of sight. Rounding the hill—and remember the ground was as desperate as ever—we came to a stream bed, fortunately dry, and a dead horse lying here showed that we were still on the fugitives' track. Crossing this, another steep hill, a skeleton giving us a landmark, was clambered up, and then, crushing our way through the close bush and crowned its crest, we began to descend to the Valley of the Buffalo. Striking down to the nearest point we found it too precipitous for descent. Yet it was here that the wretched fugitives went almost headlong in their flight down to the river level, the reason being that the Zulus, having taken a shorter line, were rushing down the hill towards them. For ourselves, having plenty of time to choose our path, we skirted the precipice, and at length descended. Even then it was steep enough to make riding madness, and we led our horses carefully down to the boulders by the river.

Here the party divided, some proceding down the stream to search for the body of Major Stuart Smith, R.A., who was known to have been killing at the bottom of the cliff. Proceeding about half a mile from the Drift, two dead horses were found on the river bank, and following this clue, the party proceeded to climb up the steep path by which the switched and splintered stones showed the fugitives had made that awful descent. About 300 yards up the steep the party came upon the body they were seeking, half-hidden in the rank grass, easily identified by the uniform. Continuing the climb, Captain S. came upon a steep rock some fifteen feet in height, at the foot of which lay three horses and two bodies, evidently killed by the fall, and, proceeding still further—to the top, that is, of the precipice—found at every few yards the corpse of man or horse. Thus the complete route of the fugitives from Isandhlawana to the Buffalo was actually tracked by the line of the corpses! The party then collected round Major Smith's body, and were preparing to give that gallant official such burial as the loose stones around them afforded, when all at once the crash of a volley high up the river startled them to a sense of some sudden and serious danger. Meanwhile, the rest of the party remaining at the Drift made the best of their way across the river. The Zulus, however, had followed our track, and we were in some danger from dropping shots; but our retreat was covered by the Natal Contingent on our own side, sent by Colonel Black. The whole party got safely across, and, finding a better spot to climb the bank, were soon with us, and then, forming in regular file again, we continued our way up the hill. The Zulus did not fire again. Perhaps it was that they saw their prey had escaped. Perhaps the brisk fire of our contingent, firing from above us, daunted them. At any rate, they allowed us to file up the bare hill-sides unmolested, and after half a mile of difficult scrambling we found ourselves on the crest, at the spot where a pretty marble cross (the gift of Sir Bartle Frere) marks the graves of those illustrious soldiers, Lieutenants Melvill and Coghill, who tried so gallantly to save the colours of the regiment from the enemy, and actually fought their way to within five miles of the spot from where I am writing.

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